

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor X

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



There is an Article on Page 16 of this issue
that will show Farmers' Wives how
to get the best returns for
Their Butter and Poultry

Volume III

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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

AUGUST 31st, 1910

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"GALT" Corrugated Sheets
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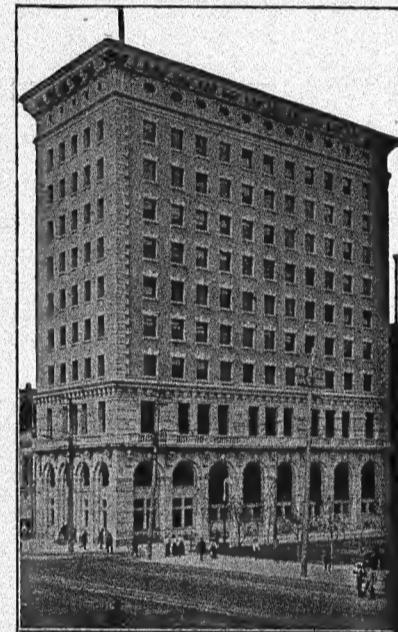
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Stations), Victoria

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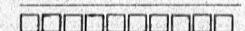
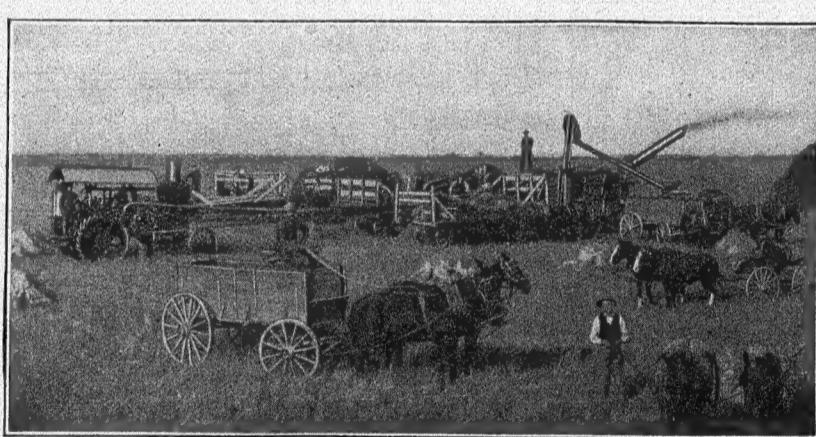


Thresh Your Grain with a HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR

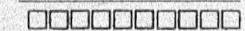
And SAVE ALL YOUR GRAIN and SAVE THRESHING BILLS



The
 Modern
 Farm
 Horse



The
 Money-
 Making
 Tractor



Haul Your Crop to the Elevator—then do your Fall Plowing,
 All with this "Modern Farm Horse."

Oil Cooled—Frost Proof—Fire Proof

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WON THAT GOLD MEDAL

The Gas Traction Engine would never have won the Gold Medal in the Winnipeg Fair Plowing Contest if it couldn't stand up to the claims we make for it.

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THE GAS TRACTION ENGINE
DID STAND UP

It did the work. It proved its quality as an economical Labor-saver before the largest crowd of expert critics ever gathered together in this country. In the severest test it could be given IT MADE GOOD.

Therefore we say to you buy the GUARANTEED,
GOLDEN RULE, TESTED, TRIED and PROVED
GAS TRACTION ENGINE.

Your order must come now if you are to
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The success of the Gas Traction Engine at the Winnipeg Plowing Contest, and its success in actual work on Canadian and American farms, has stirred up the Farmers of the West to the advantages of owning this engine. We are meeting an enormous demand, but

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For Canadian use, write—

GAS TRACTION CO., Winnipeg, Man.

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20,488

is the average number of copies of The Guide circulated each week during the month of August.

Every Grain Grower knows that the growth and success of organization and co-operation among the Farmers of the West depends in a large measure upon the educative work being done by The Guide.

It behooves every live Grain Grower to put his shoulder to the wheel and help raise the circulation of The Guide this year to the 30,000 mark.

It's easy if you'll all do your share. Every one of you can think at once of five to ten farmers you know who do not take The Guide. Get after them—tell them what The Guide is doing for the farmers' cause. If you present the case properly you can get every one of them.

Remember if every reader secured only one new reader, we should have a circulation, not of thirty thousand, but of forty thousand.

Now don't wait for the other fellow, but get in and set a good example yourself.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

Standard Gas Engine Oil

Is the Only Oil You Need for
Gasolene and Kerosene Engines



good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction
Engines
and
Steam Plants

Traction Engines,
Wagons, Etc.

Reapers,
Threshers,
Plows, Harrows

Every dealer everywhere
If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Mica Axle Grease

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Dangers of Protection

Edward Porritt, author of "Protection in Canada," and one of the leading students of economics on the continent in writing of the evils of protection in Canada in 1907 said:

"Nor can the Ottawa government begin to return to the position of 1874, so long as politics continue as they are at Ottawa. The constituencies can neither stay the protectionist movement in Canada nor change the attitude of the Dominion government towards reciprocity. The degeneration of government by party, due almost exclusively to the working of the protectionist system—the degeneration which has been so rapid and so manifest since 1896—has left the constituencies helpless and has made the politics of business easily dominant in Dominion government. No signs of change are yet in sight. In a country so thinly populated as Canada, a country with such widely extended boundaries, it seems impracticable to organize a third political party.

"Great obstacles confront any such movement. The government controls the machinery of the Liberal party and the Liberal organs in the press. It controls all Dominion patronage; and through its close connection with some of the provincial governments—for instance with that of Nova Scotia—it indirectly controls much of the patronage of the provincial governments. It controls all Dominion expenditures. It is careful

that contracts, like offices, go to none but its partisans. Through the caucus it can suppress any tendency towards independence among the rank and file of its supporters in the House of Commons and penalise any member elected as a Liberal who dares to assert his independence.

"At present the organization of a third party that could exercise a check on the politics of business seems impracticable. No help in effecting a change is to be had from the Conservative opposition. Its demoralization is complete; for never since confederation was there an Opposition less formidable, of less constitutional value to the Dominion, less regarded in the constituencies, with less moral force behind it, or less trusted by the people than the Conservative Opposition which, since the defeat of the Tupper government in 1896, has raised no standard in parliament or in the constituencies, except for the opportunist cry for more protection. The Opposition is now as useless as the Senate. It occasionally throws a searchlight on a gross and obvious political job. Its members are of the various committees of the House of Commons. Otherwise an opposition of cigar store Indians, or one made up from the spoils of a raid on Madame Tussaud's, would be as serviceable to the Dominion as the wreckage of the party once led by Sir John A. MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper."

Not "GAS" But FACTS

Study the Figures and Learn why

Case Steam Engines

at 1910 Winnipeg Motor Contest

WON HIGHEST POINTS

IN ALL CLASSES

The following are actual results that should interest YOU

	COAL USED PER HORSE POWER HOUR IN 2-HOUR BRAKE TEST	NUMBER OF ACRES PLOWED	ACRES PLOWED PER HOUR	DRAW BAR HORSE POWER HOUR DELIVERED	COAL USED PER DRAW BAR HORSE POWER HOUR	WATER USED PER ACRE GALLONS	COAL USED PER ACRE POUNDS	TOTAL POINTS ALLOWED BY JUDGES (POSSIBLE 400)
ENTRY No. 15	4.16	6.06	2.14	34.74	9.12	136.7	147.2	269.3
CASE 75 H.P. No. 14	3.58	20.17	2.93	47.34	7.47	92.6	120.6	297.0
ENTRY No. 15	3.62	12.16	3.63	65.36	8.34	107.6	149.6	291.9
ENTRY No. 17	4.06	24.07	3.79	56.08	8.17	93.22	120.8	280.8
CASE 110 H.P. No. 16	3.04	33.08	3.99	74.92	5.29	82.01	99.2	356.1

The above figures show conclusively that

Case Engines are unapproachable in
ECONOMY

In the use of FUEL and WATER

Case Engines are PLOWING ENGINES and Built to Pull
The more severe the tests, the more evident this becomes

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LEAST EXPENSIVE PLOWING. SEND for Catalog No. 40 at Once
AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

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INCORPORATED



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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AUGUST 31st, 1910

SHIPPING YOUR GRAIN

The farmers of Western Canada who have grain to ship this fall should consider carefully their best interests before shipping. There are a number of things besides the price to be taken into account. The market has been steadily improving for the past four years. The most noticeable feature has been the reduction in spread between street and track wheat, and in many places it completely disappeared last fall. It has largely been in the buying of street wheat that the elevator people have been able to gouge huge profits out of the farmers' grain for the past ten years. Recently those unjust profits have been greatly reduced. This reduction and consequent benefit to the farmers has been due almost entirely to the activity of the organized farmers and to the advent in the grain trade of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. After protesting in vain for years against the extortions of the elevator interests, the farmers realized their only hope lay in doing their own business and great success has attended their efforts. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the greatest achievement of the Western farmers, and it is in the interest of every farmer to support that company by shipping grain to it. By so doing the profits are returned to the farmers and vast additional benefits are secured from the fact that the farmers get together and exchange ideas and study the conditions that militate against the social and moral welfare of the people. Economic conditions are largely at the foundation of our unsatisfactory social and moral conditions. The economic structure of Canada must be decidedly improved before the interests of the people will be safeguarded against the rapacity of special privilege. The accumulation of power and wealth in the hands of a few, is due to the unjust system by which our natural resources and our people are exploited for the benefit of those few. We are urging a square deal for all and in no better way can such a movement be forwarded than by the farmers supporting their own company. The farmers company maintains a duplicate sampling system and a claims department whereby the interests of the shippers are protected in every way. The farmers should not forget who it was who conducted the "Observer" campaign and how it was aimed to break their own company. The only way to break the power of such people is to support the farmers' company.

CHEAPER TO LIVE ABROAD

Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements exported to other countries in 1909, of their own manufacture, as follows:

Britain	8428,243
U.S.	45,419
Argentine Republic	149,168
Austria-Hungary	12,048
Belgium	37,318
Brazil	4,525
British Africa	64,500
Australia	669,468
New Zealand	202,723
British West Indies	3,305
Chili	15,595
Denmark	32,846
France	761,337
French Africa	9,783
Germany	413,890
Holland	123,186
Italy	86,221
Newfoundland	2,950
Norway and Sweden	22,139
Roumania	56,094
Russia	452,679
Spain	26,862
Uruguay	233
O.C.	4,646
Total	83,625,178

This indicates that Canadian made farming implements are used in every country in the world, where farming operations are carried on to any considerable extent, and it is a matter for congratulation that our manufacturers can successfully compete with other manufacturers on even terms in all other countries, excepting the home market. Surely they will not object to meet their neighbors on even terms on their own native heath.

* * *

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Up to the present time the Manitoba Elevator Commission has acquired in the neighborhood of 112 elevators in the province at various points, as have been published in THE GUIDE from week to week. The work of acquiring elevators is progressing rapidly. As the grain season has already opened it will be impossible to have many of these old elevators that have been purchased remodelled to meet the requirements of the government system as regards special binning and cleaning. For the same reason it will probably be impossible to operate the sample market this fall to handle the grain from all the newly acquired elevators in accordance with the terms of the Elevator Act. However, the commission state that they will probably have government elevators at at least one-third of the shipping points in Manitoba during the present season. The action of the commission in securing more than one elevator at certain points is a move towards the eventual monopoly of the elevator system in the province which can be the only satisfactory solution of the elevator question. By keeping this in view the elevator commission should be able, by another year, to control the elevator situation in Manitoba, as the likelihood is that only the milling companies will hold their elevators. In order that the elevator system will be successful the farmers throughout the province must patronize government elevators. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Grain Growers the farmers at every point should put all their grain through the government elevators if accommodation is sufficient, and should not put a single bushel through another elevator. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the farmers can use the government elevators and still ship or sell their grain to any grain firm. It is to be hoped that this policy will be pursued and that the grain of the Manitoba farmers will be put through the government elevators wherever possible and shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. If the farmers of Manitoba will stand loyally behind their own elevator system and their own company they will break the monopoly now existing in the grain trade of Manitoba within one year. With the elevators in the hands of the elevator commission it will be easy to ascertain the defects in the Elevator Act in one season when they can be remedied by legislation. The opportunity

is now before the farmers of Manitoba to take the grain trade of the province completely out of the hands of those individuals who have been extorting the unjust profits in recent years, and to place it completely in their own hands.

* * *

OUR GREAT AIM

In this issue we are publishing what probably no other journal in Canada would publish, namely a resolution passed by our readers, regretting the action taken by THE GUIDE. The resolution was passed by the Lauder (Man.) Association, as follows:

"That we regret the part THE GUIDE has taken in getting mixed up with politics, and would respectfully recommend it in the future to confine itself to advocating the interests of the Grain Growers."

We do not know how many of our readers were at the meeting or how many voted for the resolution, but it was sent to THE GUIDE by the secretary. We publish the resolution because THE GUIDE is a democratic institution, and we believe that every man has a right to his own views. The resolution asks us to confine ourselves to "advocating the interests of the Grain Growers." This is what THE GUIDE has always honestly endeavored to do and always will do. We have had complaints of our attitude toward Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Four or five indignant readers have cancelled their subscriptions, some because they said we were opposed to the Dominion government, and some because they said we were opposed to the Manitoba government. This is a perfectly free country and we do not condemn these readers for their actions. We do, however, say that our attitude is in favor of our Grain Growers all the time and cannot be construed as against governments of either political party, except in so far as those governments have refused the demands of the Grain Growers. If our readers expect us to command the action of any government in refusing the demands of the Grain Growers their expectations will be vain. We will fight for the Grain Growers' cause against any opposing power.

* * *

THE IMPLEMENT TARIFF

In reply to the presentations made by the United Farmers of Alberta at Red Deer, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that whereas the duty on agricultural implements and all their parts coming into Canada was the same, the offer of the United States for reciprocity included only the implements and not the parts as 45% is charged upon parts of implements going into the States. Sir Wilfrid's contention was correct, as it is shown by the American tariff schedule. The following is the statutory offer of the United States for reciprocity on farm implements, as shown in section 476 of the tariff schedule:

"Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, fifteen per centum ad valorem: PROVIDED, That any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province or colony, which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty."

The duty of 45% which the American tariff imposes upon the parts of implements is contained in section 199, as follows:

"Articles of wares, not especially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem."

In Canadian tariff the duty is 17½% on mowing machines and binders and parts of them, but for the majority of farm implements the duty is 20% as shown in the following sections of the Canadian Tariff Schedule:

Section 445 "Mowing machines, harvesters, self binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers and complete parts thereof, not including shafting, 17½ per cent."

Section 446 "Cultivators, plows, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, weeder and windmills, and complete parts thereof, not including shafting, 20 per cent."

As Sir Wilfrid said, reciprocity on the above terms would not be satisfactory, as it would handicap the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements. However, there is no doubt but that the United States would be very willing to drop the tariff on parts of implements as well as on the implement themselves, if they were approached by Canada on this subject. The Canadian implement manufacturers are strong enough to hold their own in every other country in the world but Canada, and there is no reason why they should not be able to do so in Canada. If the Canadian government approaches the American government there will be no difficulty in securing reciprocity on farm implements that will be highly satisfactory to the Canadian farmers. There is no doubt but that closer trade relations could be secured with the United States along many other lines, but the first move should be along the line of agricultural implements.

* * *

SILENT IN SHAME

We note that our questions have driven the Winnipeg Telegram to its hole and in its extremity it makes a feeble effort on the Hudson's Bay Railway. But of course that journal won't say anything to offend MacKenzie & Mann. How have the mighty fallen? Dare not those interests behind the Telegram go further in their campaign of untruth for fear that we will expose them. Surely the Telegram is going to tell its readers all about its history and how it gets its money, and about MacKenzie & Mann, and about its present ownership, and about the advertising funds it took without giving value. Did the Telegram ever refund its ill gotten money? Let us all know about it? But our readers will be interested to know that the Telegram dares not answer our questions.

* * *

GRAIN GROWERS BRANCHING OUT

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has within the last few days completed arrangements to buy street wheat at a number of points where the government have established government elevators. This is a new departure for the Grain Growers' Grain Company as hitherto they have confined their operations to track wheat, buying nothing but carloads. If any of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba desire the Grain Company to buy grain at their point this season, they should make application early as it is not at all probable that the Grain Company will be in a position to place a street buyer at every point where the government will have an elevator this season. We regard this new departure on the part of the Grain Growers' Grain Company as making a new era in the Grain Growers' movement and foreshadows the time when the farmers' own organization will have not only a grain buyer to take care of the grain that they offer for sale, but also the necessary equipment to take care of all the farm products that farmers desire to place on the markets.

* * *

CARRY THE WORK FORWARD

The plan of sending a large delegation of farmers to Ottawa when parliament meets this fall, has been received with general favor throughout the West. We have received a great many letters from our readers who are in hearty accord with the scheme and believe that it is one of the best means of impressing the authorities at Ottawa with the importance of protecting the interests of the people. We have ascertained that the leading farmers of Ontario are also one with the farmers of the West, and they believe the time is ripe to strike a blow against the forces of special privilege. If the farmers, who have put their case so ably before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, do not carry on their work, they will not accomplish what they most desire. Sir Wilfrid is already more than half convinced that it is time to pay attention

to the needs of the farming interests of Canada and to lessen the burden which has been imposed upon them by the privileged classes. There will be, during the ensuing session of parliament legislation passed of the utmost importance to all Canada. Something will be done towards improving the situation in the terminal elevators, and also there will be action taken toward the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The tariff will be a matter for much discussion, as well as the chilled meat proposition, and the co-operative bills will also be before the House. There will be active opposition towards granting the requests of the farmers on all of these matters, and unless the farmers present a very strong case, they will be defeated.

There are over six hundred local branches of the Farmers' Associations in the three Prairie Provinces and it would be of inestimable value to the farmers' cause if a delegate from each branch were sent to Ottawa this fall. This delegation, along with a similar one from Ontario and also from Quebec and the Maritime provinces would be but a logical conclusion to the work the Western farmers have begun. We hope that this matter will be discussed in every local branch in the country. The expense of sending a delegate to Ottawa will not be great, and no doubt there are hundreds who would be willing to defray their own expenses in order to prosecute this most important work.

If this delegation from the farmers of all Canada were organized, they would be able to secure a hearing from both Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. In addition, such an action on the part of the farmers would convince parliament that the farmers were no longer satisfied with the present system of legislation that prevails and has prevailed at Ottawa for the past generation. Special interests, such as manufacturers, the railways, the banks and other corporations have already a tremendous influence at Ottawa. Their influence is being used entirely for selfish purposes and if the farmers do not register a protest this influence will become more powerful. If the farmers of Canada can get together and present a united front against corporation rule, they will have behind them the greatest voting power in Canada, and votes are the only thing that count in the last analysis. It is not right for the farmers to stop now. The corporations never stop; they are eternally at work and are organized to the highest degree. The only hope for the farmer is to meet them on their own ground and to enforce their demands at Ottawa.

Let us hope that this fall will see something new in the history of Canada, namely, the farmers who produce the wealth, taking an active part in securing just and square deal legislation for the people of the whole Dominion.

* * *

SOME TARIFF ITEMS

Our readers are very much interested in the tariff at the present time and we present to them the following items which should further interest them:

Rice cleaned per 100 pounds	75c.	Rice uncleared	Free
Biscuits not sweetened	25 1/2 %	Ice	Free
Biscuits sweetened	27 1/2 %	Lime juice (crude)	Free
Mowers	17 1/2 %	Mineral water, not in bottles	Free
Plows	20 %	Rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron	
Traction engines	20 %	drawback, when used	
Threshers	20 %	in the manufacture	
Fanning Mills	25 %	of machines, harvesters, binders	99 %
Stoves	25 %		
Window shades	35 %	Corkwood	Free
White cottons	25 %	Clays	Free
Dyed cottons	32 1/2 %	Raw cotton or cotton	
Cotton	20 %	wools	Free
Woolen yarn	20 %	Cotton yarn	Free
Woolen blankets	35 %	Woolen, and worsted	
Undershirts, drawers and knitted goods	35 %	yarn used by manufacturers	
Boots, shoes and slippers	30 %	Wool	Free
		Uncut diamonds	Free

Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets	35 %	Hides	Free
Gloves and mitts	35 %	Buckram used in hats and bonnet shapes	Free
Socks and Stockings	35 %	Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hatters' bands, bindings and hat sweats, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shapes, and cashmere when cut to shape	
Ready made Clothing	35 %		
Clothes Wringers	35 %		
Cotton Bags	20 %		
Harness	30 %		

These are only a few of the items which show what classes derive most benefit from the tariff as it is now imposed. A study of the tariff schedule will disclose others equally interesting.

* * *

The farmers of Alberta and the business interests of British Columbia should be able to make a strong case before the railway commission. They have a hard proposition ahead of them when they begin to challenge the C. P. R. However, the Ottawa government says that the railway commission has the same power over the C. P. R. as over the other roads. The freight rates to and from the Pacific Coast are certainly unjust and discriminatory. Here will be an opportunity for the railway commission to make good in a most decided way. Why should such obstacles be placed in the way of Alberta and British Columbia doing business with each other when nature so clearly intended they should do so? What with tariff manipulation and unjust freight rates the people of those two provinces are carrying a burden that is most unfair.

* * *

Our friend the Winnipeg Telegram finds our questions so embarrassing that it does not answer them. Rather it publishes a milk and water demand for government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Surely this great journal that has "done so much for the farmers" is not afraid to tell whose opinion it represents. Not a word has it to say about the interests that inspired its attack upon the organized farmers. We judge that our questions must have struck a vital spot in the armor of this great moral journal.

The activity of the Farmer's Company in the Western grain trade has forced up the prices to a place so near their proper level that the speculators are not finding the field so profitable as it used to be. By standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Grain Growers' Grain Co., the farmers of the West can make the grain trade of the West fair to the producer. There is every reason why the farmers should unite to do their own business and no reason why they should not.

* * *

Premier McBride's action in giving a public reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pleasing to those who look for a higher standard in politics. Those two men represent opposing political parties and yet they evidently do not believe each other to be scoundrels. Such a spirit as exhibited by McBride is a hopeful sign, and incidentally it was not a bad political stroke for the young Conservative chieftain of the Sunset province.

* * *

One of our readers has sent us a strong protest. He says we are always talking about combines and he objects to it. When we get so that nobody objects to our policy then we won't be doing much to help the farmers. We hope that day is far hence.

* * *

Has anybody heard what action the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has taken towards punishing the elevator men who disgraced the Exchange and were fined \$5,500? The rules of the Exchange demand their punishment. Has anything been done yet?

* * *

The farmers of Canada can secure square deal legislation from Ottawa if they continue in the way they have started.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. III

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1910

No. 4

Western Provinces Join Hands

THAT the conference of business interests of Alberta and British Columbia, organized by the United Farmers of Alberta, and held at Vancouver on August 17, 18 and 19 will have a great influence on the future trade relations of the two provinces no one will doubt. The questions up for discussion were many and varied, and all were of moment for the closer inter-provincial trade relations.

Although the conference was not largely attended, the number of delegates at the various sessions probably being about sixty, yet all the interests were represented and the various questions were discussed with an earnestness which convinced all present that the people of the two Western provinces are keenly alive to the need of getting together if they are to reap to the fullest extent the advantages which are theirs, in the way that each province is too dependent on the other for the everyday necessities of life.

Seeing that the organization of the conference was undertaken by the U. F. A. it is only natural that the delegates present from Alberta should take a leading part in the discussions and in the solving of these many problems, and this was further emphasized by the appointment of Jas. Bower, president of the U. F. A., as chairman of the conference.

Promptly at ten o'clock on August 17, the delegates met in the convention rooms on the exhibition grounds, and were greeted by Mr. Roy, secretary and manager of the exhibition, who extended to the delegates the heartiest welcome possible and assured them that the exhibition association would do all in its power to assist in carrying out the work.

Mr. Bower then briefly explained the object of the conference, pointing out the work which had already been done, and outlining the work undertaken by the transportation committee of last year, reading the annual report of that committee to show what had lead up to this conference. Mr. Bower also sketched out the subjects which it was proposed to discuss, outlining the present difficulty of cementing trade relations between the two provinces, first by the excessive and discriminating freight rates, then by the systems now in vogue for the marketing of Alberta meat in British Columbia, the need of a standard of quality in hay and a system of inspection, and the value of having all commission men licensed and bonded.

Mr. W. J. McMillan, of Vancouver, after extending greetings on behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade, said that as far as British Columbia, Vancouver especially, was concerned, the question of discriminating freight rates was an old one, and much time and money had been spent in trying to bring this question to an issue. Reviewing the action which had already been taken, he said it was thought in the first place that Vancouver should be placed on an equal footing with Winnipeg and that the rates from Vancouver eastward and from Winnipeg westward should meet at Calgary. They secured Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C. to take the case up before the commission at Winnipeg, Vancouver and Ottawa, and it was found out that the commission had no power in this particular case, and could do nothing except where the lines complained of would parallel one another. Therefore as far as getting better rates are concerned it seemed almost impossible.

During the last provincial campaign they had tried to get a clause inserted in

The Meeting at Vancouver of Delegates from Alberta and British Columbia looking toward the strengthening of trade relations between the two provinces was a decided success, and should Result in the Betterment of Conditions

By E. J. FREAM

the proposed agreement with the C. N. R. that the province would control freight rates down to a certain percentage, but they did not succeed in the entirety, however, a clause being inserted which is considered a little indefinite. The people of British Columbia are at one with Alberta in bringing about a successful issue on this momentous question, and Mr. McMillan offered the suggestion that a later meeting be held when a fair discussion can be had of the whole question. The proposition was a hard one now, but if left alone would only become harder as there was no doubt that the combines are getting a hard and fast hold on the country, and we must act at once if we are to stand any chance of being successful.

Freight Rates Committee

Mr. Stone, of the Vancouver Board of Trade outlined the work already done by this board and stated that the freight rates committee had realized that the more the question was considered the bigger, broader and more difficult it became. They have found out that before they can hope to successfully handle the question they must secure certain information in regard to the cost of operation of the road, together with other necessary details of this kind. The information asked for was not yet forthcoming, they having met with considerable opposition from the C. P. R. on this question.

The Railway Commission meets at Vancouver on September 5th, and the Board of Trade will then present their case and will have to show that they are justified in asking for this information. Mr. McDonald, K.C. of Vancouver, has been engaged to conduct the case and was now doing all he possibly could to get the necessary information, also to get before the commission certain rates showing that the shippers are being discriminated against. At the present time it was almost impossible to get information and it was the intention of the Vancouver Board of Trade to form a Transportation Bureau, placing in charge thereof a transportation expert who will work out these different matters. This expert will also be at the disposal of all

who are interested in the work. Mr. Stone also stated that the case now being presented asked for a reduction in the freight rates from Alberta and Saskatchewan points to the Pacific Coast. Mr. MacDonald, K.C. said that unless the people of Alberta are able to send their produce to Vancouver at reasonable rates it will be impossible for them to secure the benefits of the seaboard so close at their doors. The present rates make it practically impossible for the Alberta farmers to ship their grain by this natural market and they are compelled to ship eastward.

According to the C. P. R. charter it is impossible to interfere with their rates unless they are first earning a certain dividend for the shareholders, and therefore those making a complaint must be prepared to show that they are discriminating in their rates before there is any hope of redress. The complainants must be prepared to go before the railway commission with this proof and they have to go to greater expense and trouble in preparing their case than the railway companies do in defending. The railways say they want the long haul and do not want to take the goods through the short haul to the Pacific Coast. They are desirous of carrying goods from the east into Alberta, and take Alberta's products eastward instead of to the west. Years ago the freight rates were fought out in Manitoba and they won out in the end, Manitoba is at the point to-day where Manitoba was some years ago, and the fight must be carried on right from the first. The first fight which the people of Vancouver engaged in was a contest between the shippers of Winnipeg and Vancouver and in that fight there was some gain to Vancouver, although not as much as they were entitled to.

The companies claim that the cost of operation in the West is so high that the rates on other portions of the line should not be taken into consideration, while the people of Vancouver claim that as a seaport they are entitled to reach as far east as the eastern ports reach west, and that the west is losing the great advantage of this natural port on account of the discriminating freight rates, and in sub-

stantiation of this Mr. MacDonald pointed out that at present certain commodities can be landed in Fernie, B. C., cheaper from Montreal than from Vancouver. He said his advice was that we must be reasonable, and not make wild statements, but work along the lines of reasonable applications and views until success is brought about.

Competition Necessary

It was possible that in the ordinary course of events the results asked for could be brought about by the competition of other railways, but this was not entirely suitable and we must let it be known that the producers and consumers are one in demanding a fair deal in this instance. The first point had been to convince the board that the application was a reasonable one, and the decision given by them was that the case now being presented is a new one and was therefore open to us to show the unjustice of the present rates.

Captain Worsnop spoke of the annual convention of the U. F. A. held in Edmonton last January, stating that it had wakened up the people it was intended to. They had felt the pin pricks and if carried on must result in good to the producers and consumers. Mr. D. W. Warner said that the present clashing of interests was as much in our way as rates, and we must get together before we can get down to business. We must be prepared to sink our selfish interests if we wish to win out. To show the need of getting together Mr. Warner stated that he had ascertained that only 15 per cent. of the fruit used in Alberta came from our natural producers in British Columbia, the cause of this being the system in vogue as much as the high freight rates. Mr. MacDonald stated that should an adverse verdict be given by the railway commission in the present fight it will be all the harder to fight afterwards as besides the ordinary difficulties we should then have to show a changed condition of affairs before it could again be considered. After some further discussion the convention then adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Re Freight Rates

On reconvening on Thursday morning, in the committee rooms of the Lumbermen's Association, Mr. Jas. Bower was elected permanent chairman and stated it would possibly be better to follow out the proposed programme, the first question being how the discriminating freight rates affect the different interests of the two provinces. Mr. Collins said that he had been instructed by the Island farmers to extend greetings to the delegates and to assure them of the co-operation of the Island farmers in these questions. Mr. Stone said that the farmers of Alberta would naturally have some questions that do not affect the Vancouver Board of Trade. It might be well to carry out what was foreshadowed at the meeting yesterday, that is appoint a representative to act with the Board of trade in presenting the case to the commission. It would be to the point if the U. F. A. would appoint some one to represent them here and be in touch with the Board.

Mr. Speakman said it was agreed that it would be well for the Alberta farmers to discuss with the board of trade these different views and if it was found that it would be a benefit no doubt the delegate would be appointed as requested. Mr. McMillan said this was a most important question and every support that can be



Farm House of Thomas Allcock, East View, Sask.

given should be forthcoming. If the board of trade goes before the commission with the backing of the Alberta farmers they will have a far stronger case. Mr. Warner said the idea was right and if we can endorse the method adopted the assistance would be forthcoming. Possibly before we discuss the matter any further it would be as well to arrange for a further conference with the railway committee when matters which cannot be made public would be discussed. The chairman reminded the convention that the suggestion had been made that the matter of the high freight rates was retarding development in stopping the natural supply of cars. A delegate pointed out that cheaper freight rates would bring more cars, and a general discussion on the question then ensued, Mr. Speakman taking up the matter of the rates in detail, showing how high lumber prices was retarding building development on the prairies.

Switching Charges

Mr. Burnett, took up the question of switching charges at Vancouver, showing that in some cases \$7.00 per car was charged as compared with from \$2 to \$3 per car from other points. He, in conjunction with some others interested had sent in a petition to the railway commission pointing out the facts and the injustice of same, and after some three months the commission gave a ruling reducing the charges for switching to \$3. At present the switching charges from the elevator on the south side of False Creek to the wharf is \$15, while the railway company will switch a car which is not placed there for \$3. They now have a petition in for a charge of \$5 per car from the south side of False Creek to the docks. He also showed that the present rate from Calgary to Fort William on grain is 24 cents and 25 cents, while to Vancouver it is 19 cents for export purposes, but for local consumption a rate of 32 cents is charged, and in addition to keeping the prairie shippers from sending their grain to the coast the rate tended to prevent any trade to the internal points. He said he was sure that if a petition was prepared pointing out the facts the railway commission would give the matter every consideration.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the case quoted by the last speaker was entirely different from the matters now under discussion. He asked for redress in a specific case and got it. The case under discussion is a general one and we want to show that rates are higher over this part of the line than over other sections. If we can show by comparison that the rates are so much higher there is no doubt we shall get justice, but we must pull together to do this. Mr. Jas. Ramsey acting Mayor of Vancouver, then addressed the conference, extending the freedom of the city to the delegates, and assuring them of the co-operation of the council in any way possible. Mr. Jas. Speakman then moved and Mr. McMillan seconded. That a joint resolution committee be appointed now, to consist of six members, half to be nominated by the president of the U. F. A. and half by the president of the Vancouver Board of Trade. It was also suggested that the different interests should prepare a case along the lines under discussion and that this should be presented to the railway companies asking for redress.

Fresh Meat Trade

The railway question was then dropped, and the second subject, the means of establishing a trade in fresh meat between the two provinces was then taken up. Mr. D. W. Warner first presented the case from the standpoint of the producers, showing that the present market was controlled by three firms. This was an unfortunate result of the otherwise excellent meat inspection act, which practically forbid the export of dressed meat from one province to another without the brand of the government inspector. As it worked out now only the big concerns could have an inspection and some system should be devised which would allow the small man to be placed on an equal footing with these large concerns. He also pointed out the way in which the monopoly could manipulate prices and was putting the cattle and hog raising farmers out of business.

Mr. Jas. Speakman took up the question further showing the need of inspection which was not complained of by the producers, it being considered necessary, but it seemed hardly fair that a Dominion

Act should result in the full benefits being derived by monopolies, at present the act makes it practically impossible for a small dealer to secure the services of an inspector and if we are to get the full benefits of this trade, the producer get a better price and the consumer not have to pay a prohibitive price for his meats. He pointed out the advisability of a system of municipal or provincial abattoirs showing in detail how this could be worked out, and a general discussion then ensued, the wide margin between the producer and consumer being shown in a conclusive manner. Mr. G. W. Smith emphasised the remarks of the previous speakers and confirmed the need of some relief if the farmers are to stay in the meat business. Mr. McMillan said the present market in canned meats had gone up 33 1-3 per cent. in nine months and the manufacturers claim they will go still higher. The question arises as to the need of this and it would be interesting to know that at present it was possible to bring in the Australian canned meats pay a duty of 27 1/2 per cent. and then sell for 25 per cent. less than the Canadian canned meats. Mr. McMillan reviewed the condition of the butter market and stated that some years ago the whole of the British Columbia trade was controlled by the United States, simply because the Canadian firms were unable to produce the quality. He got into touch with Mr. Martin, the dairy commissioner and the result was that the butter market is such that the Canadian firms cannot supply the demand. If the same principle could be applied to the marketing of beef then a solution would be arrived at. The chairman said that some years ago the butter business was in the same condition as is the beef business to-day and then read some extracts from the report of the Transportation committee of the U. F. A. which showed that the irregularities in the live stock trade did exist and suggested government control as a remedy for the unfavorable conditions. On the suggestion of Mr. Tregillus the whole matter was turned over to the resolution committee to bring in a resolution on the subject.

Hay Market

The matter of the hay market was then taken up, the discussion being led by Mr. W. H. Ker, of Vancouver. Mr. Ker said that his firm was largely interested in the hay trade and dealt with the matter of quality, weights and inspection. In regard to quality he said that farmers and dealers, in shipping hay from Alberta should be careful to see that nothing but the best timothy hay is shipped and that it is in first class order. Last season nearly every car that arrived contained several bales of damaged hay which looked

like it had either been damaged in the stack or else got wet while waiting to be loaded in cars. Upon arrival hay of this kind was refused and the consequence was that several dollars demurrage was piled up before the final adjustment was made. There is no need of this providing good quality hay only is loaded at point of shipment. In regard to weights shippers should see that hay is carefully weighed and tagged with a wooden tag before being loaded and that minimum weight is always put in car. There is liable to be a slight shrinkage but nothing to speak of. In regard to inspection, this is a difficult matter as it would mean unloading almost the entire car. Certain dealers at Calgary intend sorting all the hay they receive and only forwarding the best to shipping points, and if this is carried out should do away with some trouble in the future and assist in solving the difficulty.

Another matter was that no shipper should pile up hay waiting for cars, and in no event should stock cars be used. Then again another complaint was that the entire lower row of hay was damaged in some cars on account of the cars not being cleaned out before loading. Mr. Brown, of Vancouver, said that when hay

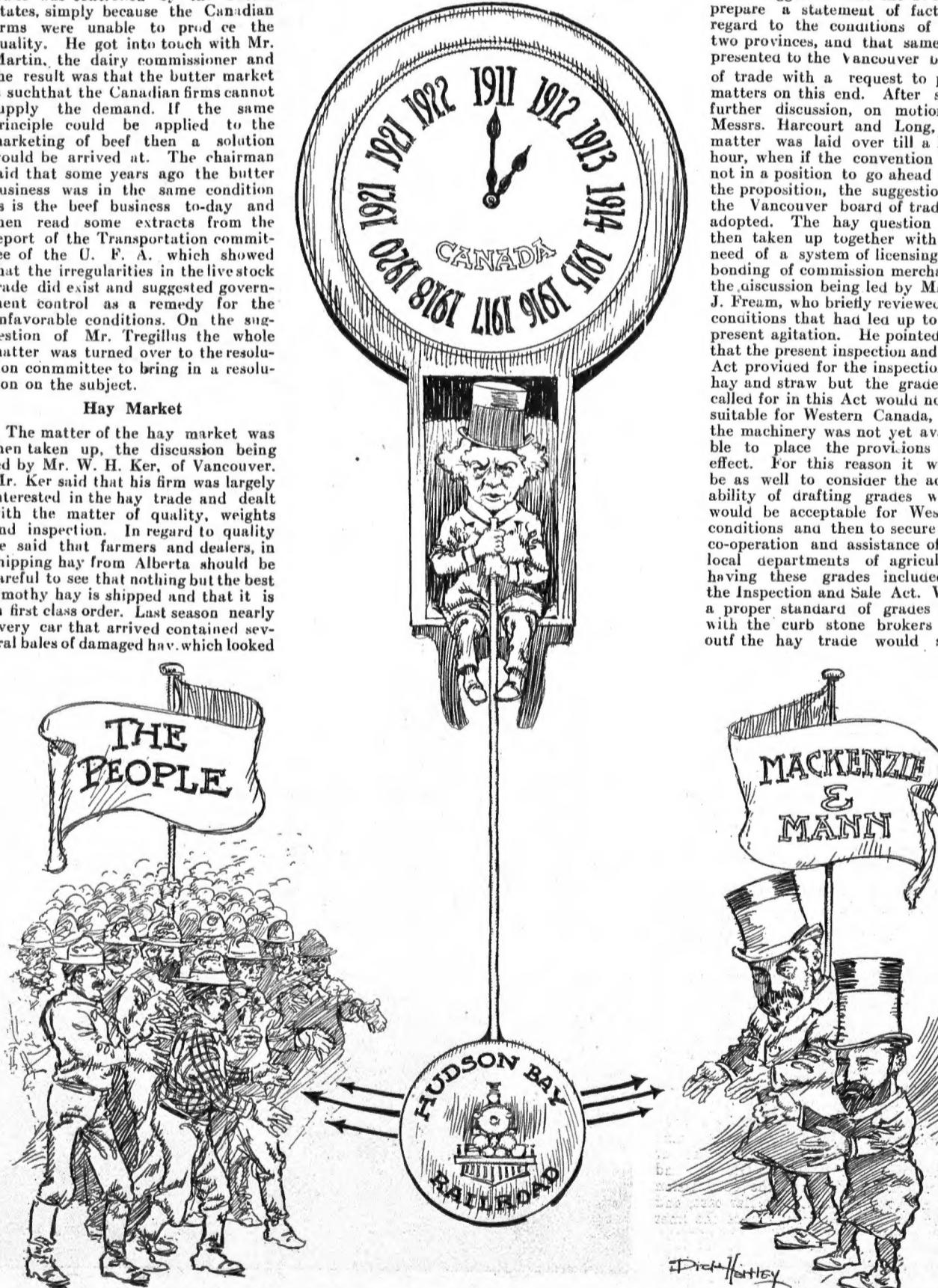
from Alberta was in first class condition it could be sold quicker and at a better price than local grown timothy. More care should be taken in handling hay, a more uniform system of baling should be adopted and also all hay should be tagged. Mr. Brown explained the present troubles of the hay trade and pointed out several solutions to the present difficulties experienced. Mr. Carswell took up the question from the standpoint of the Alberta farmer, showing the troubles they had to encounter, and the need for a uniform system so that the trade could be placed on a more reliable basis.

The resolution committee was then appointed, as follows: J. E. Hall, of the Vancouver Milling Co., Vancouver; W. J. McMillan, wholesale grocer, Vancouver; Captain Worsnop, Canadian Mexican Steamship Co., Vancouver; W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton.

On motion of Messrs. Worsnop and Tregillus the convention then adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

To Present Statements

On reconvening Thursday afternoon the delegates again took up the matter of the meat conditions and Mr. H. A. Stone suggested that the U. F. A. prepare a statement of facts in regard to the conditions of the two provinces, and that same be presented to the Vancouver board of trade with a request to push matters on this end. After some further discussion, on motion of Messrs. Harcourt and Long, this matter was laid over till a later hour, when if the convention was not in a position to go ahead with the proposition, the suggestion of the Vancouver board of trade be adopted. The hay question was then taken up together with the need of a system of licensing and bonding of commission merchants, the discussion being led by Mr. E. J. Fream, who briefly reviewed the conditions that had led up to the present agitation. He pointed out that the present inspection and Sale Act provided for the inspection of hay and straw but the grades as called for in this Act would not be suitable for Western Canada, and the machinery was not yet available to place the provisions into effect. For this reason it would be as well to consider the advisability of drafting grades which would be acceptable for Western conditions and then to secure the co-operation and assistance of the local departments of agriculture having these grades included in the Inspection and Sale Act. With a proper standard of grades and with the curb stone brokers cut out of the hay trade would soon



be flourishing. He then took up the need for licensing and bonding commission men, and gave some specific instances of this need, showing how the Alberta farmers are suffering on the one side by the methods adopted by some irresponsible commission men, while the fruit men of British Columbia are up against the same difficulty. He suggested the enforcement of regulations following along the lines laid down in the Manitoba Grain Act. Mr. Crerar, in answer to a question supported the suggestion that the rules that apply to those who sell grain on commission should be extended to the other commission men, or that rules of this kind should be brought into effect to meet the conditions. Mr. Agassiz warmly supported the proposal and said that the farmers of British Columbia suffered considerably from curb-stone brokers who did not have the backing to transact the business. Mr. Lawrence also supported the idea and showed the trouble experienced by the fruit growers and others in the interior of British Columbia.

The resolution committee then presented their report, stating that they had prepared four resolutions for the consideration of the convention. After reading the report of the committee it was decided to take up the resolutions separately and discuss same. Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Tregillus seconded, "That the first resolution of the committee be adopted, as follows:— 'Resolved that this meeting, composed of the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, representatives of the Farmers of British Columbia, the Board of Trade of Vancouver, and members of various other commercial organizations of both provinces, express its deep conviction that excessive freight rates between Alberta and British Columbia are seriously hindering and diminishing the interchange of products under present conditions and retarding future development in both of these provinces.'

"And it is further the conviction of this meeting that the time has now arrived when a substantial reduction in rates should be effected, which will not only be of the greatest importance and benefit to the producers and consumers of these provinces but to the railway companies as well." This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. McMillan seconded, "That the second resolution be adopted, as follows:— 'Resolved that copies of the above resolution be forwarded to the presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and to Wm. Whyte requesting that a meeting be arranged at a date to be agreed upon by duly appointed representatives of both parties.'" This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. McMillan seconded, "That the third resolution of the committee be adopted, as follows:— 'Resolved that a standing committee composed of three representatives of both Alberta and British Columbia be appointed to further work out the various details concerning better trade relations between the two provinces.'" This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded, "That copies of these resolutions be sent to the agricultural departments of Alberta and British Columbia with the request that they give their active co-operation in this matter." Motion carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Speakman seconded, "That the permanent standing committee be requested to secure the co-operation of the Grain Growers' of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and any other associations in the four Western provinces on any points which will assist them in the work." Carried.

Mr. McMillan moved and Mr. Hall seconded, "That the fourth resolution of the committee be adopted, as follows:— 'Resolved that this convention recommend the establishment in both provinces of a system of public abattoirs either by the municipalities or the provincial governments, under government inspection.'" This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Speakman moved and Capt. Worsnop seconded, "That we forward this resolution to the agricultural departments of the governments of Alberta and British Columbia, with the request that they would appoint a commission as

speedily as possible to investigate this matter and report." Carried.

The question of licensing and bonding of commission merchants was then taken up and Mr. Agassiz moved, seconded by Mr. Tregillus, "That the provincial governments of Alberta and British Columbia be requested to enact a uniform law licensing and bonding all commission merchants handling any kinds of farm produce, the provisions of same to be along the lines laid down in the Manitoba Grain Act for the licensing and bonding of grain commission merchants." Carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Agassiz seconded, "That we leave the matter of appointing a permanent committee till the next meeting." Carried.

Mr. Agassiz brought up the question of stock being killed upon the track and cited cases of the trouble experienced by the farmers along the line of railway in British Columbia. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Fream read the resolution and address presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the minister of railways by the U. F. A. at Red Deer. Mr. Agassiz moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded, "That this convention endorse the resolution of the United Farmers of Alberta in regard to the railway complaints, and forward same to the minister of railways." Carried. On motion of Messrs. Tregillus and Warner the convention then adjourned till Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Re Hay Standards

On reassembly on Friday morning the delegates again took up the hay question, and after considerable discussion, Mr. Tregillus moved and Mr. Lawrence seconded, "That representations be made to the Dominion government pointing out the unsuitability of the present standards of hay for Alberta and British Columbia and the necessity for the creation of a suitable standard of quality for hay, if the hay industry of Western Canada is to reach its highest stage of development, such standard to give grades for timothy, clover, alfalfa, bromegrass, wild native hay, and any other varieties which are necessary for the business of the West, and that competent inspectors be appointed to carry out the provisions of the Inspection and Sale Act in regard to the inspection of hay."

"Further, that a committee consisting of representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, British Columbia farmers, and hay commission merchants be appointed to draft the proposed grades for hay and if same is suitable that the government be requested to add same to the Inspection and Sales Act."

"Further, that the Department of Agriculture for Alberta and British Columbia be requested to give their assistance in securing these amendments to the Act."

"Further, that the committee appointed consult the hay interests of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in preparing the proposed grades of hay." Carried.

Captain Worsnop then brought up the matter of the need for a terminal elevator at Vancouver and outlined the plans of the proposed A. B. C. Elevator and Wharf Co. This company have already secured a site for the wharf which is considered one of the finest in Vancouver. He had listened with interest to the arguments of the Western farmers on the elevator question and there was much to be said for and against same. He was tired of waiting for the government to get under way with government owned elevators, but would be perfectly willing if the government later wished to take over the business to hand the business over to them. At any rate he thought it essential that the government should regulate the handling of grain.

He went on to speak of the selling of grain by sample, which he believed would be the method of the future. He advocated the sacking of grain by the farmers, and cited the experience of Washington and Oregon farmers. He also explained the value this would be for preserving the identity of the grain. Mr. D. W. Warner said he endorsed the captain on the need for storage at the Pacific Coast. He objected to the shipping of grain in bags, or putting the farmer to unnecessary trouble and expense, and stated that the farmers would not be satisfied with anything short of government owned elevators. Several questions and objections were raised during the objection, and in answer to them Captain Worsnop said the elevator

Continued on Page 11

WINNIPEG'S Position in Western Development

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WRITE **CHAS. F. ROLAND**
Commissioner Winnipeg Development & Industrial Bureau

An Official Organization composed of Representatives of Eighteen Business Bodies of Winnipeg.

WESTERN WATCHWORD—Build Up The West

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and
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The Farmer in Politics and Commerce

By J. B. Parker, President of the Gilbert Plains (Manitoba) Association, in a Paper read before that Association on August 6th, 1910

A farmer is the noblest work of God; he rises at two o'clock in the morning and burns out half a cord of wood and two pounds of candles, and then goes out to worry the geese and stir up the hogs. On the thousands of farms in this country the farmer ploughs his lone furrow, and thinks his lone thoughts. Generally he is not much interested in commerce or politics.

If he wants a frying-pan to make flap-jacks he goes to somebody who buys the frying pan from somebody else for 50 cents, and sells it to him for \$1.00. He calls this somebody a business man, and fools himself into believing that it takes more brains to buy a frying-pan for 50 cents and sell it for \$1.00, than it takes to make flap-jacks. Although the farmer does not understand much about politics, he is deeply interested at election time, and enjoys the circus part immensely. It is because the farmer is such an indifferent fellow that the political and commercial smart fellows make him the burden-bearer.

Beginning to See

It is true that he is beginning to kick, and they have to coax and soothe him. He is the blind Samson that has been feeding them, and keeping them in refinement and luxury, while he and his family have been crushed and brutalized with physical toil. They tell him that the law of supply and demand is responsible for his poverty, and advise him to get some more pigs and cows for his wife and family to wait upon. He is beginning to know better. He is beginning to realize that it is the buying and selling end of his business that keeps him in poverty, and that if he wishes to get prosperous, he must take a leaf out of their book and learn from it how to work less and scheme more. Why can a millionaire sell the farmer's crop when it is in the shot-blade for \$1.12 and come to him when it is threshed and offer 95 cents as was done last year? Why can the commercial man fix the price of every article the farmer buys, while he cannot fix the price of an egg or a pound of butter which he sells? Why is it that when a railroad smashes farm implements, it is only called on to pay about one-third of what the farmer pays when he buys the same implements for use on his farm? Simply because our commercial fabric has been built up by a band of men who live between the producer and the consumer.

Fault Our Own

Nothing is to be gained by calling these men names. The fault is our own. Not so long ago the farmer took a load of wheat to town, knowing full well that he would get from six to ten cents less than the market value. Just as sure as the Israelites were tithed for the Lord, so sure were the farmers tithed for the Golden Calf. Boswell once remarked to Johnson that the people seemed an idle set around Lichfield. "Sir", said Johnson, "we are philosophers; we make the boobies of Birmingham work for us." That, gentlemen, is the attitude of the commercial class towards the farmer, from the premier grain-buyer, down to the smaller fry on your own streets. They have not only defrauded the farmer of the fruit of his toil, but they have robbed us of our name as men. To be called a farmer, save at election time, is to carry a name of contempt. Just last week the editor of the Maple Leaf gave ten reasons why you should deal in your own town. One of these reasons was that your merchant gave you credit. This is a club often held over the farmers' head, to keep him humble. The merchant may owe \$10,000 to the bank or to the wholesale house, and he is a gentleman, and can buy where he pleases, but if the farmer owes \$100, he is the merchant's bond-slave. No matter what he chooses to charge, according to the Maple Leaf gospel, you must buy from him. Now, let us examine this club which is meant to keep the farmer humble. In the first place, if the farmer gets credit from a store, he pays for it, just as he pays for money got from the bank, and when he settles his account he has settled for his

credit, as well as for his goods. If you probe to the core you will find that it is the banks and not the merchants, who stand the credit, and credit is the life-blood of the banks. To stop credit would be to the banks committing suicide. It is a plain business transaction without charity one way or the other.

Why do these papers try to humiliate the farmer? Let us see if we can find out? Nearly all of you have read in THE GUIDE that it costs about \$6.00 to produce a single copy of that paper for one year. We pay \$1.00, and the advertisers pay the other \$5.00. This is the curse of modern newspapers. It is a kind of swindle. Do not be deceived. You, the farmers, pay every cent of it. Why does the merchant advertise? Because you read his ad, go to him for your goods. When you pay for the goods, you pay the ad. just as you pay the clerk's salary or the merchant's profit. You pay, but the advertisers hold the editors in the hollow of their hands.

This is the danger spot of THE GUIDE and had it not been for the Grain Growers' Grain Company THE GUIDE might have been defunct by this time. Look at other Western papers. Compare them with your GUIDE and see how the manufacturers are boycotting THE GUIDE. Nothing in THE GUIDE is more complimentary than its ads. No, "Sisters read my free offer;" no "Electric Belts to cure immorality," no "lead rings to cure

Then there is the army of peddlers, sort of jackals, who go prowling through the country living fat and lazy off the farmers. They are a kind of commercial black leg who steal part of the merchants business without keeping store. If these men stayed in town, and sold goods on their merit they would starve, but they have mostly sweet, oily tongues, and they captivate the farmer with flattery, and he buys, because it is so hard to say "No." It is not only what the farmer loses; the whole system is rotten with petty stealing. Looking close into it reminds one of turning over a flat stone in the field. You see all kinds of hateful things creeping away from the light. Even the Grain Exchange, a band of gentlemen with a code of honor, are satisfied to be the companions of thieves. Some time ago a number of them were fined \$5,500, and although they have virtuous rules, there has been no discipline. Perhaps they dare not. Perhaps the only difference between them and the other fellows is that the others were caught.

You hear it said quite frequently that the farmer is not educated; and therefore his place is to play the fool in the pantomime. I think the farmer is too modest about his ability. If he understands a subject, he is educated on that subject, whether he can read and write or not. If he does not understand it, he is ignorant of it, though he may have been pitchforked through Greek and Latin. It is far more impor-

have marched straight on though sometimes they have to set their foot down on their own hearts. Great Britain and Denmark have made prodigious strides since they adopted co-operation; even the Doukhobors have adopted it. Why not we? I have avoided going into details of the co-operation because Mr. Parsons is listed to speak on it, but perhaps at one of our winter meetings I may give you my experience as a Scotch co-operator.

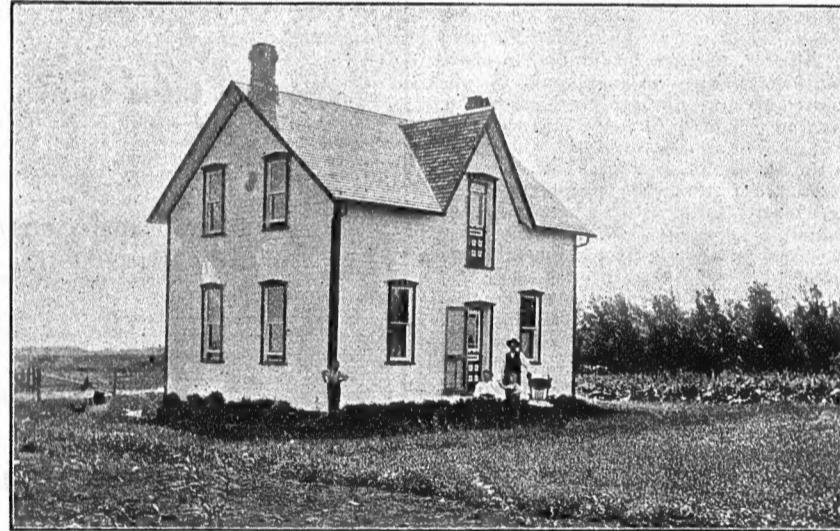
Now, the farmer in politics is a proud, jealous and revengeful creature. That vote of his is a mighty thing, and he intends to make somebody happy and somebody suffer with it, and for a while at least he keeps his political bosses going about with a seaside smile on their faces. It is very beautiful to see M.P.s kind and loving, forgiving their enemies, and doing good to those who spitefully use them for at least two weeks. It is very funny too; but it is not politics. Votes are not pop-guns. Civilization has travelled for centuries and has produced that vote through blood and tears, and the farmer gives it away as the savage gives his ivory without knowing how valuable it is. Just as the Indian squaw bartered a beaver skin to the Hudson Bay trapper for a string of beads, so we give our votes to the politicians for baubles.

I was in Scotland during the fight for the franchise in Britain. I stood on the streets of Glasgow for two hours watching a procession of the men who were then denied the vote; miners, weavers, engineers, men who built locomotives and dreadnaughts, printers, publishing pamphlets of their grievances, and throwing them amongst the crowd as they passed along. What took place in Glasgow that day was taking place all over Britain; and the House of Lords who had thrown out the franchise bills, were terrorized worse than they have since been by the Lloyd-George Budget. At the next election a butler ran for parliament against a lord's son, and beat him too. While on the platform, the lord exclaimed, "Why that man used to brush my boots," and the butler replied, "I did, your lordship, and you must acknowledge that I always brushed them well." These are the men who hurl party after party out of power in Britain, and keep public life clean and wholesome.

Here in Canada, when a party gets into power, it is surrounded by the monied men, and they bolster it and themselves up, so that nothing short of an earthquake will shake it, and all sorts of sophistries are offered to the ignorant electors. A Grit says, "Canada is prosperous; therefore my government must be right." A Tory says, "Manitoba is prosperous; therefore my government must be right." Nero might have said the same of mighty Rome when two-thirds of its population were slaves, and he could dip his subjects in tar and set fire to them and stick them up on posts to light his garden party. Why is Canada prosperous? Your government had \$100,000,000 of a revenue last year? Where did the money come from? Your manufacturers are millionaires. Where did their money come from? Your railroad magnates and charter-mongers are rolling in wealth, even your merchants are prosperous. Is it because Liberals or Conservatives rule? Or is it because of the millions of toilers who are producing the wealth from mother earth? The miners, the lumber-jacks, the moss-backs are producing the wealth of Canada. Are they prosperous? No, they are the milk cows that grit and tory make laws for the other fellows to milk. And they shout grit and tory and get angry and excited with each other, while politicians are trying to strike a bargain to see what peat they will drive the milk cows into.

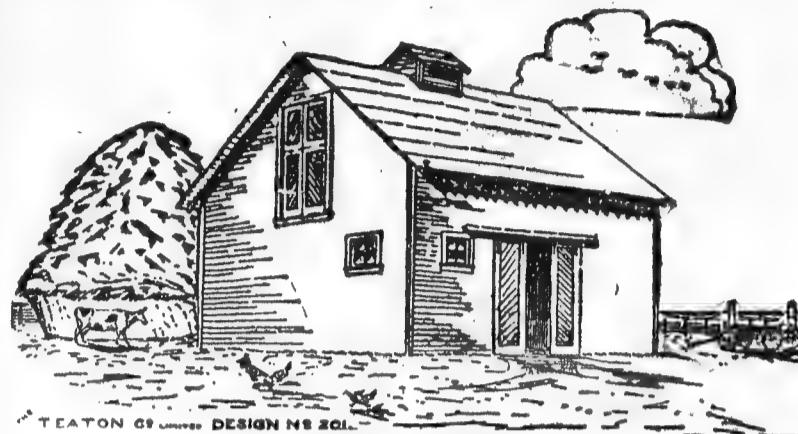
Michael Angelo took a piece of marble from a rubbish heap, and chiselled an angel on it, and the world admires it to this day. Will we chisel an angel or a fool out of the material we are working on? Many people are watching to see what answer we will give to this question. The Grain Growers' Grain Company and THE GUIDE have startled them. Will co-operation come next? If it does, we must work for it. The walls of Jericho fell by the shouting of the Israelites, it is true, but walls don't do that nowadays. The people who have accomplished great things in this world are the people who

Continued on page 22



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Guaranteed for Ten Years.

Our 3 ply roofing, laid according to instructions, is guaranteed to stand for ten years without coating or painting. The 2 ply is guaranteed for eight years and the 1 ply for five years.

23D480.—One ply roofing, weight 35 lbs. Price per roll \$1.75

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Diamond Roofing requires no extra coating except at laps. Each roll contains 108 square feet which is sufficient to cover 100 square feet, allowing for laps. Our roofing does not impart any taste to the water, which is important to all who use rain water for domestic purposes.



Samples of Roofing & Building
Papers sent Free on request

Western Provinces Join Hands

Continued from Page 9

and warehouse scheme was only an incident in transportation. It could have nothing to do with the buying and selling of wheat. He also explained the need of sacking for some of the markets.

Terminal Elevators

Mr. Crerar was called upon and in a very interesting speech explained the present working of the terminal elevators. We have been told in the past that our grain is under strict government supervision and there were clauses in the Grain Act which prevented grain companies from handling grain at the terminals. This was got over, however, by the formation of other companies in which the same men were interested, to handle the terminal business. The farmers have been demanding government ownership for a long time and now today all with the exception of those interested in the manipulation of the grain, are in favor of a change. In respect to the method of handling grain for the Western trade it would seem that the proper method is in bulk. The sacking could be used to a large extent, especially for the trade with Mexico, the Orient, and to the north, but the bulk of the grain must seek its market in Liverpool. It is a fact that the United States which has been a great factor in supplying Europe in the past is rapidly reaching a point where they will use all the grain they produce. The eyes of British statesmen are on Western Canada as the granary of the Empire.

There should be a feasible route for Western grain in bulk via the Tehauntipee Railway and within a short space of time it can be found whether it is possible to handle by this route. There is no question that if properly taken up the land charges can be reduced, and with facilities which should not cost more than a half million dollars the grain could easily be shipped in the bulk across the isthmus. Grain was now being transhipped by the Grand Trunk Railway en route to Montreal, and the difficulties on the Tehauntipee route should be no greater than the Grand Trunk transhipment.

Mr. Fream then briefly explained the stand of the United Farmers of Alberta. He stated that the organized farmers of Western Canada were as one in their demand for government ownership of all terminal elevators and nothing else would satisfy the farmers but the fulfilment of their demands. He outlined the case presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and stated that the answer received was so encouraging that the farmers would be foolish to suggest even the thought of a compromise at the present time. Although the organized farmers wished Captain Worsnop every prosperity in the furtherance of his plans with the exception of the elevator question, still it would be found that if they persisted in their plans for terminals it would result in the parting of the ways as far as the farmers were concerned. The farmers were convinced that their only hope was government ownership and they would not swerve from their purpose. The chairman announced that it had been decided that the appointment of the permanent committees would be taken up by the United Farmers of Alberta and the Vancouver Board of Trade and this was found satisfactory to the convention. The proceedings then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the City of Vancouver, Board of Trade, Exhibition Association and Captain Worsnop, for their general hospitality to the delegates at the conference.

Banquet to Delegates

On Thursday evening, August 18, Captain Worsnop entertained the delegates from Alberta to a banquet at the Carleton cafe, and the visitors were given a very enjoyable time. Besides the Alberta delegates the Vancouver City Council and

Board of Trade was represented, and the consensus of opinion was that the movement now started will eventually weld the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia together in a closer commercial union. After enjoying the sumptuous repast provided by the host and drinking the toast to "The King" Captain Worsnop proposed the toast of "Our Guests," coupled with the names of Mr. Bower and Mr. Speakman. In proposing this toast Captain Worsnop complimented the delegates on the splendid work they had done and expressed the hope that this would be only the first of many conferences of this kind. It is necessary to arouse public opinion and the last farmers' convention in Alberta had aroused public opinion on many points. He quoted the remark of one public man who admitted the pressure stating that they would probably have to do this much sooner than was at first anticipated. He also stated that he had been shown clippings by one of the C. P. R. officials which had been taken from all papers, showing that the people of the West were rousing public opinion against the company.

Mr. Bower, in responding, said the questions alluded to by the chairman were important ones and were in accordance with the ideas of the organized farmers. We have studied these matters more than the average business man and have come to the conclusion that we must work ourselves if we are going to succeed. The money and wealth we have; have almost all come from the outside and now the time has arrived when there is not so much in sight. In parts of Alberta stagnation is setting in and it is believed the cities will be the first to feel this

depression. Our association is not an organization of kickers but are simply trying to better conditions. We have been looking with longing eyes on British Columbia for the trade which is there, and it is our desire to get into closer trade relations with the coast province. We want your fruit, lumber, etc., and we want you to have our beef, grain, hay and other supplies. Up to the present time the high freight rates have been one of the big factors in stopping the development of this trade and we hope that by working together we shall eventually wipe the obstacle from our path.

Mr. Speakman said that the things we raise best, dairy products, etc., are the things we can raise better than British Columbia and we wish to send them across the mountains. We admire your scenery, which cannot be transported, but we admire more the fruit and other things which we cannot raise and which we want. On the whole we are very well satisfied with what we have accomplished and the conference which we have had will not be without material benefits. We have a lot of work ahead of us though, and the freight question alone will take a larger fight than many think of. It takes an awful lot to move the C. P. R., but the railway commission has a greater power than many thought for and we should receive great help from them. Captain Worsnop then proposed the toast of Vancouver.

Extended Welcome

Acting Mayor Ramsey extended a very hearty and cordial welcome to the delegates and expressed the hope that they would accomplish a large amount of valuable work as a result of this conference. Mr. Macdonald gave a very interesting resume of the fight now being prepared for presentation to the railway commission. He related the history of the C. P. R. from the day of the conception of the organization up to the present day and showed in a very vivid manner the injustice of the present tariffs and the necessity of their reduction. The time is coming, and coming soon, he declared, when we must stand up and declare for our rights. We are the seaport town of

Continued on Page 14

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

"FARMERS' PARTY NEEDLESS"

Editor GUIDE:—I have read with great interest the letters in THE GUIDE on this question, particularly those of Mr. Langley and Mr. F. Kirkham. THE GUIDE I notice appears to take the view that it is not necessary to have a Farmers' party, and that farmers have only to urge on their M. P. the legislation they want, and all will be well. This assumes that the members of each party are going to support the views of their constituents, in parliament, without regard to the party whips. Mr. Langley, I think, would lay claim to be a legal supporter of his party; at any rate his reply to Mr. Kirkham indicates this. What action does he take when his party supports bills not in the interests of the farmer? Bills promoted by combines, and big companies whether railways, elevators, beef trusts, manufacturers or any other organization for enriching the few at the expense of the many. Does he conscientiously speak out boldly against these things, and what is more vote against party, or does he tamely bow to the party whips, and support party? In the course of forty years I would think that occasionally his party has not seen eye to eye with the farmer. Of course Mr. Langley is strictly impartial. How could he be anything else? Who ever heard of an M.P. drawing a salary? It is simply his noble regard for the well-being of the people, particularly the farmers, that has brought him into politics; the question of personal benefits in more than one form does not count for anything. These remarks will apply to almost every member of parliament. There are doubtless in each party, men great souled enough to put the common weal before party, but they are few and far between, and usually do not last long in parliamentary life, unless they happen to be of exceptional ability. The average man, be he M.P. or bottle-washer, it does not matter, will not quarrel with his bread and butter, and though the voter supplies the bread and butter, the would-be member, can practice anything, and once elected, can laugh at his constituents for a period of years, and trust to glib phrases, smart oratory, bribery, the short memory of the electors, and the amazing stupidity of the average farmer for re-election. He would far rather rely on his party leader, and party machinery for support than whether or no he has kept good faith with his constituents.

When you want a thing done do it yourself. When you want the elevators controlled, the tariff on agricultural implements reduced, power of the various combines and trusts reduced, graft stopped, and many other evils remedied, put your own men in parliament to see to it. Then we should have a power to be reckoned with, by all self seeking politicians and grafters, a power to check the evils that are so prominent to-day, such as the judiciary mingling in politics, gigantic steals of public lands, etc. We have no reason to complain of our present federal and provincial governments, as I think it is a true saying that the political honesty of the members of parliament is simply a reflection of the political honesty of the voter. If we want honest impartial governments we must have the same virtue in the voter. I do not see why a convention of the Grain Growers' Associations and the Dominion Grange cannot hit on some scheme, which could then be taken up by the local associations, who could discuss the matter, and see if there was a sufficient concensus of opinion to nominate a candidate for any particular constituency. Let the farmers who are

in earnest in this matter, get together. The farmers, of course, would have to find the money necessary for the election, but if successful it would be just as good an investment as a subscription to THE GUIDE, and shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I know people scoff at the idea of farmers uniting politically, and say they can never agree. This is the sheet anchor of our opponents, and once parted, each party, both in and out of parliament, will be anxious to curry favor with the farmers. Of course there must be differences of opinion, but the sense of the majority should prevail. Again it will be urged that the farmers can never elect sufficient representatives to secure a majority in parliament. They do not need to. The number required is just the numerical difference between the present two parties.

I would like to see a few more genuine farmers in our provincial parliaments, and three or four farmers pledged to support the farmers' interests in the Dominion parliament. The result would be an eye opener to many in Canada. People would be surprised at the extra-

thing, it requires a few energetic, hard hitting, bold outspoken men to start it. Men listen to this kind of talk, when they ignore the still small voice. Every farmer admits the importance of agriculture, but he cannot seem to understand that his interests should be represented in parliament in just the proportion that agriculture is of interest to the country, in comparison to other interests. Now agriculture is vital to Canada's national existence, and I think I may say that no other occupation is nearly so essential. Why then is the farmer not represented as he should be in parliament? A small beginning will lead to a great organization, which will be all for our country's good. Mr. Kirkham probably has more supporters than he thinks, only they are shy of coming forward and urging their views, and I would like to see more men come forward in support of this movement, and have it discussed in the local associations with a view to its speedy adoption in the elections. Much more might be said on this matter, but space in THE GUIDE is limited, and time short.

"QUO VADIS."

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SIFTON AND THE TARIFF

Editor GUIDE:—In your last issue is Hon. Clifton Sifton's idea of the tariff. It is as follows: "In my judgment it is very doubtful if any substantial reduction can be made in the tariff at the present time with any advantage to the public. My belief is, that the tariff, on the whole, is fairly satisfactory, and an agitation for a further reduction is not likely to bring about beneficial results."

There you have it, Mr. Editor, such is Mr. Sifton's "judgment" and "belief" and his idea of "fairly satisfactory." But Mr. Sifton is not a Grain Grower; he is not in their class. He belongs to a class of people who produce no wealth, but who fatten up on the wealth produced by the sweat of other men's faces. Being a man of great wealth acquired through

then where is the application of that principle going to stop? If thirty-three per cent. preference is good for Canada, why would not goods, duty free, from Britain be better still? If it is good for the people to have cream separators, twine and wire fences on the free list, then why is it not good to have fruits, sugar, tea, coffee, implements and many other things, on the free list?

I know a person who bought a second-hand gasoline engine from the States and paid \$125 duty, tax or tariff, on it. That is a specimen of the burden of taxation for you. That is the rate we pay for all or nearly all that we get out of the stores to feed and clothe our families. That is how the Ottawa government gets over a hundred million dollars a year out of the people, and yet Mr. Sifton can't see how a reduction in the tax rate would do us any good. We need at once, and should have, and can get, if we are firm and persistent in our demands:

- (1) Free Trade with Britain.
- (2) Free Trade in agricultural implements with the U. S. A.

- (3) The protective features of the tariff eliminated.

Let the people bear in mind that they are the masters and Mr. Sifton and others only servants, and that servants should not be above the masters. If the Liberal party stands for that infamous doctrine of "Protection" then how differs it from the Conservative party? It looks as if Mr. Sifton stands for the "stand pat crowd." Let us smash the giant wrong "protection," and relegate the reaction to the rear. Have we not been betrayed long enough by our public servants?

W. D. LAMB.

♦ ♦ ♦

KEEP THE H. B. R.

Editor GUIDE:—If the West wants her last and greatest trade route kept out of private hands, it is time to act. William Mackenzie, in his recent "Globe" interview, says the C. N. R. expects to build the Hudson's Bay railway, and counts on operating it. Traffic-expert Dillinger, of the railway commission's staff, reported three years ago, that the C. N. R. was "a railway without a system." He referred to the C. N. R.'s system of operation. One of our Big Three railroads, and that the one "without a system," is after possession of the West's great natural trade-route,—the short, down-hill haul from the prairies, to the ocean that lies almost at our doors. It is several hundred miles nearer the northern half of the West than the Lake Ports. And a "railway without a system" is after it. The Big Three railroads of Canada well know that the day the Hudson's Bay Railway, owned and operated by the government, runs its first train, that day ends railway domination of the West. It will compete. Its competition will compel the Big Three to cut rates. We want that,—the Big Three don't. It will mean a saving on wheat freight rates of ten cents a bushel at least,—viz, the total saving of the present rate of five and a half cents a bushel from the Lake Ports via Welland Canal to Montreal, plus a further saving of at least four and a half cents a bushel on the present rates from the prairies to the Lake Ports. On every 100,000,000 bushels it will mean \$10,000,000 in circulation in the West instead of in the big bag of the Big Three. But do we think that Mackenzie and Mann, the C. P. R., and the G. T. P., will let our millions slip through their fingers as long as a stone can be turned to prevent it? Why did D. D. Mann hold a midnight conference with the minister of railways at Lashburn, August 8th, lasting two hours? Says the "Globe" correspondent, "the minister assured the "Globe" that nothing had been done and that the conference was largely of a personal character." It is interesting—this two hours midnight conference between the vice-president of the C. N. R. and the minister of railways, the "Globe," the government organ, got a despatch from Ottawa, saying that "the contract for the sub-construction of the bridge over the Saskatchewan River, at The Pas, the first step in the active construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, has been awarded to Mackenzie

VALUE OF THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—Realizing that THE GUIDE is doing a work that can be done in no other way, I will give to every new subscriber in Swan Valley for the next three months a copy of Professor Parson's work on Direct Legislation.

DAVID NESBITT, Sec.-Treas.,
Swan River branch, M.G.G.A.

Note.—The premium offer made by Mr. Nesbitt applies to all new subscriptions received from now until December 1st at the following post offices: Minnitonka, Swan River, Bowsman, Kenville, Durban, Benito, Lidstone, Thunderhill,

Subscribers in order to secure their premium will address Mr. Nesbitt at Swan River. It is very gratifying to know that THE GUIDE is so much appreciated by its readers.—Editor.

ordinary power wielded by those few determined, upright and honest men, if they used that power in the right way. "Everything unclean," to use Mr. Kirkham's expression, would meet with their united and uncompromising opposition. I cannot boast of Mr. Langley's forty years political experience (it sounds like the wanderings of the Israelites in the desert), but it may be I have studied history a little, and travelled in more countries and continents than some people. Have you never read what the fourth party did in the Mother of Parliaments, in the Seventies if I am not mistaken? How fair, capable, determined men struck out an independent line for themselves, and by their bold and united front, fearless attack and scathing criticism brought the strongest government of that generation to defeat in a short space of time. At the present time in England the Labor Party wields great power, and where ten years ago the labor member was almost an unknown quantity, now he is a powerful entity, feared and respected in many quarters. Legislation in Great Britain favors the working man more and more every year, because the labor party is getting more powerful. The political unity is like a rolling snow ball. It will gather in size, weight, and importance continually. The only thing necessary is a determination to sink small differences for the common good.

A little self sacrifice on the part of the individual for the greater good of the whole, and the thing will go of itself. Mr. Kirkham is doing a good work by writing to THE GUIDE on this matter. Doubtless he is treading on a few corns, but if political unity is ever to mean any-

thing of his own, but through the industry of others, he does not feel the burden, under which the toilers groan. He is like Lincoln's opponent, Judge Douglas. Of him Lincoln remarked: "He sees no wrong in slavery, because the lash does not cut into his hide, he is so constituted that he does not feel it."

If Mr. Sifton were a farmer, up early and late, struggling against mortgages, debts, mosquitoes, bulldogs, hail and draught, then the chances are that he would be a lively agitator for tariff reductions. But he has to contend with nothing of that kind. He sees no wrong in the masses of the people being taxed and bled white, and robbed by law, simply because he is not one of the victims. But the victims are the most numerous. They love the votes. Men like Mr. Sifton are public servants, not to give instructions, but to receive instructions from the people, their masters. And if they want and demand sweeping reductions in the tariff, then they should have it regardless of what Mr. Sifton believes. People are not so easily fooled with that word "reduction" as they used to be. They now know that protection creates no wealth but distributes wealth, making a few rich at the expense of a toiling many. The tariff is not out of politics and never will be, Mr. Sifton's word to the contrary notwithstanding:

Richard Cobden, Britain's great Free Trade advocate and economist, used to say that, "The nation that adopted protection and stuck to it would soon become a nation of thieves." He was right. Look at the United States to-day, and corruption is rampant everywhere. Canada is no better. If we make a law to enable the few to get rich off the many,

and Mann for \$100,000. "It is of interest to note that the further information in the despatch is that "it is believed that Mackenzie and Mann will become partners with the government in the construction and operation of the new line, on practically the same basis as the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government are now partners in the National Transcontinental project. Did the midnight conference of D. D. Mann with Hon. Geo. P. Graham on August 8th have anything to do with this interesting despatch to the "Globe" from Ottawa? Was the despatch to the "Globe," which clearly came from the department of railways, sent by Hon. G. P. Graham's authority as a result of D. D. Mann's midnight conference? Was it sent as a first warning to the West that the Hudson's Bay railway is about to be knocked down to Mackenzie and Mann? Was it sent to accustom the West to realize that, with regard to the Hudson's Bay railway, not the interests of the West would be consulted,—not the will of the people of the West,—but the interests of Mackenzie and Mann,—the will of Mackenzie and Mann? It seems so. At the very time the minister of railways is being brought face to face with the unbearable condition of transportation in the West, this despatch is issued, bearing every hall-mark of the authority of the minister of railways, who thus bids defiance to the West. Mackenzie and Mann will fight to a finish for possession of the West short-cut route to the British market. Does the West think it well to let them have it? That is the question for the minister of railways to meet. Does the West think it well to let them "become partners with the government in the construction and operation of the new line?" That partnership will doubtless mean that the government will furnish the money, Mackenzie and Mann will have the profits. But we of the West have power, if we will, to say that Mackenzie and Mann shall not build and operate the Hudson's Bay railway. We have power to say that it is our will that the Hudson's Bay railway, its terminals, harbor facilities, and a steamship connection with the British markets shall be owned and operated by the government,—by us. It is not in politics. We of the West are not hostile to the government. But to permit our Liberal government to repeat in the case of the Hudson's Bay railway the blunder of allowing the G. T. P. to be operated as a private project, is folly. Mackenzie and Mann will leave no stone unturned to secure to themselves at the next session of parliament the construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway. Parliament is to meet at the end of November. We have three months in which to make it clear to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that it is our belief that it is to the interest of the people of the West, that the government shall build, own, and operate the Hudson's Bay railway. We have just three months in which to make our united will known to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

DAVID ROSS.

Strassburg, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW PARTY NOT BEST

Editor GUIDE:—I am a "recent importation" into Canada, and a new acquaintance of THE GUIDE. May I make bold to take a hand in the discussion of the question of a new party? I think I can appreciate the viewpoint of the advocates, having cast my first vote for the Peoples' Party in the States and supported it as long as it was a party. Nevertheless, I have come to the conclusion that side parties usually are worse than useless. Their efforts are at most uniformly abortive, and they take good men away from fields where their labors might be effective.

The case of the triumphant Labor Party in Australia is a favorite allusion of the advocates of a class party. I am not familiar with the situation there, but it seems to me that the close parallel to Canada is not Australia, but the United States. And the parallel there, both social, political, and economic, is probably closer than between any other two countries. Now, there have been side parties in the United States, eloquently supported as the country's only salvation ever since the founding of the Union. And in all that time only one has ever come into national prominence. That

was the Republican party, and the occasion was the crisis that produced the Civil War. Moral crusades have swept over the land and written themselves into the laws, but the public mind has been reached outside of political parties.

The conditions under which the peoples' party was formed were very similar to those which prevail here now, but greatly emphasized. There was the same feeling of injustice, and not only the difficulty but the impossibility of reaching the ear of the government. Added to this was a period of extremely low prices for all farm products, and the consequent poverty of the farmers.

The Farmers' Alliance mothered the infant party, and the infant took up most of the contentions of the parent. In the later '80's the Farmers' Alliance movement spread over the country until nearly all the States had strong organizations, most of them with state organs, salaried lecturers, and half-a-dozen organizers working over-time. I remember well the interest and enthusiasm of those meetings. Fluent speakers were developed from middle-aged men who had never suspected their talent. Local alliances met, not quarterly, or monthly, but weekly, had well-used reference libraries and devoted most of the time at their meetings to the discussion of important public questions. Alliance picnics were attended by vast throngs who listened patiently to long discourses on railroad question, the money question, and kindred topics.

The Alliance demanded more money, lower interest, tax reform, direct legislation, and, later on, government ownership of railroads. Another scheme widely advocated was the "Sub-treasury Plan," which called for large warehouses for the storage of non-perishable farm products, against which treasury notes might be issued to the owner. All these demands, strongly pressed, the government ignored. The leaders of both parties promised, but did nothing. Apparently, there was no alternative but to organize a new party. Alliance men, with the impatience always found in new movements, could not see the tremendous obstacles in the way. And so the step was taken.

If ever the circumstances warranted, and if ever the conditions promised success, that case was the founding of the Peoples' Party. Yet, after it was founded, it was discovered that large numbers of the farmers would not support the reform party. It gained temporary control in a few western states, but in positive results it accomplished practically nothing. But worst of all, the Farmers' Alliance waned from the moment of its entry into partisan politics. The loss to the country of that school in citizenship can never be estimated. Twenty years later, the American people are now achieving by independent voting some of the reforms that we then thought almost within our grasp.

The experience of two other notable experiments with side parties, the Prohibition and the Socialist, point in the same direction. Neither one has ever been able to poll but a small proportion of its real strength, and most of the effective work in both causes has been done outside of the party. If the Socialist party, with its thorough organization, strict discipline, and its splendid system of propaganda cannot become anything more than a toy party, how can a loose-jointed farmers' party ever hope for success?

What is the lesson of it all? To me it is this: A political party is a splendid engine for executing a reform already popular, but for propaganda work it is an absolute failure. The legitimate function of the G. G. A. is the education of its members and the pushing of its demands outside of all political parties. Let it be political, but not partisan. The present course of the Association, it seems to me, is the true one, only it should be extended. Live organizers should be put into the field. Lecturers should be employed to help the organizers wake up the backward communities and broaden the ideas of those that are awake. Every local should have at least a small library of the best works and public documents upon subjects that concern us. Above all, we should profit by the fate of other organizations before us.

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Aldred, Sask.

Elevator And Railroad Companies

Use *Stephens* Paint

Their buyers are experts in judging the value of paints.

They started using it years ago. They know how well it withstands the western climate. They still use it.

They have proved it is the best. They don't experiment any more. *Stephens* is good enough for them.

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Do you know what goes to make up a really fine motor car?

Let us explain our ideal—the ideal which we have worked to embody in the Dominion "Limited."

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The car should hold its passengers comfortably, without crowding, and with plenty of foot-room. The Dominion "Limited" meets these conditions perfectly. The wheel base should be long enough, and the frame hung low enough to make the car seem to the passengers to glide along without jolt or jar. The Dominion "Limited" wheel base is 114 inches, and its center of gravity is amply low.

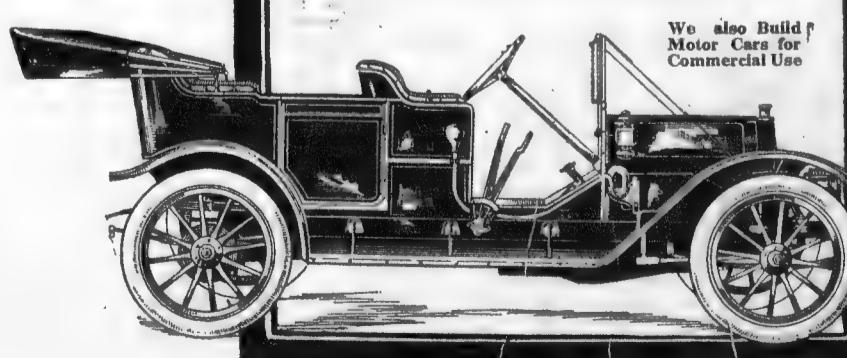
The motor should be strong, reliable and silent. The Dominion "Limited" has a four-cylinder motor capable of producing 32 to 35 horse power, or a speed under full load of over 50 miles an hour.

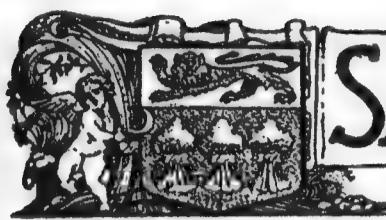
The control should be simple and responsive. That exactly describes the control of the Dominion "Limited."

These are but a few points that make the Dominion "Limited" superior to other cars sold in Canada at even higher prices. Our booklet explains many more. Write for a copy today.

DOMINION MOTORS, Ltd.
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

MOOSE JAW EXHIBITION

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association occupied a tent at the Moose Jaw exhibition. It was conducted by W. J. Powell of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and also of Home Bank fame; and R. J. Brown, asst.-sec'y. of the Central Association. The tent was very well patronized during the three days of the fair, about one hundred and twenty-five registering. We might here add that it would be a wise educational move to have a tent at all the fairs on the circuit, as we actually found some farmers in the Moose Jaw district who would not place their names on our register for fear they were signing a cheque for G. G. G. Co. or Home Bank stock. Among our callers was J. A. Sheppard, M. L. A. of Moose Jaw. Mr. Powell wrote up eight G. G. G. Co. shares and twenty-three Home Bank shares, which Bank is to be opened in Moose Jaw shortly. The farmers of the Moose Jaw district are to be congratulated on the way they have rallied to the support of the producers' bank. Mr. Brown took fourteen yearly, one half yearly, and sixteen trial subscriptions to THE GUIDE. Also one yearly subscription to the Association. He also disposed of about fifty buttons. Mr. A. G. Hawkes, one of the central executive, was also present and did good missionary work on the grounds. He also acted as judge in the baby competition, in which capacity he proved to be an expert. The prize was awarded to the baby of Mr. Thos. Allcock, a good Grain Grower of the Eastview district. The photo is shown herewith. While the number who visited our tent was not large, and the volume of business done was not great, still taking into consideration the many attractions within close range of the tent, we think we got our share, and the seed sown will bear good fruit in due season.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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THE PROPER SPIRIT

Please find enclosed two dollars for membership fee. There are always a few joining us. We consider that if we can get public elevators the money is not lost. More people are seeing that they must try and get their grain loaded and sold to the best advantage. What does a grain buyer want to grade, weigh, dock, store, load and handle our grain for anyway? Buying is the buyer's work, and as long as buying is carried on at the elevators, so long will there be trouble and suspicion. Yea, a grievance. It is too bad that farmers are forced to ask for a square deal. They ought to have had that given to them by wide-awake statesmen at the start. We are looking for men to arise and free us from the grain combine. If you can tell us what to do so that we may not be found evading our share, let us know. We are hungry for that kind of good. Also let us know if more trial copies of THE GUIDE can be got at ten copies for three months for one dollar. I should like every man in the West to read THE GUIDE. It is the only paper to get any real information from. It has the best market report, and that alone is worth the dollar. ANY MAN THAT FEELS FIT FOR MEN'S COMPANY CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE GUIDE.

JOHN G. STEPHEN,
Orcadia, Sask. Secretary.

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CELEBRATED BIRTHDAY

On July 30th the Glasston Grain Growers' Association celebrated its first anniversary by giving a short programme and serving refreshments. All enjoyed a pleasant evening. During the first year our association has secured 54 members, one life member and two lady members. Weir Hill co-operated with our association in buying a car of twine, thus saving from 1 1/4 to 8 cents per pound. We are trying to purchase our apples in car load lots but find they are scarce owing to the late spring frosts. Our new town of Lampman has no elevators and the Grain Growers

are blamed for it by the town people. However, we have a new loading platform for which our association petitioned for last spring, and we can save from five to ten cents per bushel by loading our own grain.

G. E. NOGGLE, Sec.-Treas.
Lampman, Sask.

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TO OUR LOCAL SECRETARIES

We have already sent out two circulars asking for certain information. There are still a considerable number who have failed to respond. Many of these we know are active, wide-awake associations in many respects, but for various reasons we cannot always get in quick communication with these members. We are trying to arrange a system of numbering our associations, of district organization, and of planning for a lively fall campaign in new districts. For these and other reasons we are anxious to get the following information: 1.—Name of your association. 2.—P.O. address of the officiating secretary and the other officers of your association. 3.—When your association was organized, if possible. 4.—By whom, and how was it done. 5.—Number of members on the roll, life and annual. 6.—Exact location of your meeting place, naming section, township and range. Will the secretary or any of the officers of the following associations answer this and help us in our work? Kindly answer these on a separate sheet of paper.

F. W. GREEN, Sec.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

The following associations have not sent in returns: Albany, Ed. Chamney, Box 77, Estevan; Asquith, J. A. McKee; Aberdeen, F. G. Moore; Arcola, R. T. Young; Arlington Beach, W. H. Scott; Brock, J. H. Scott; Berlin, Jas. Grieves, Star City; Birch Hills, C. E. P. Brooks;

stone, T. G. Parker; Mortlach, J. L. Mitchell; McTaggart, Wm. Sinclair. Nokomis, F. Arthur; Norquay, H. W. Wylie.

Orcadia, John G. Stephen; Oxbow, Wm. Noble; Oliver, Geo. M. Hallen.

Pasewin, Reg. Cross; Pheasant Valley, R. Lam, Melfort; Patience Lake, H. J. Beck, Box 19, Nutana. Qu'Appelle, W. T. McKenzie.

Red Lake, Wm. Sinclair, DeYoe (just organized); Riverside, Nath. Acorn, Prince Albert; Richardson, G. E. Campbell, Box 18, Regina; Rocanville, F. J. Hewgill.

Sunset, J. J. Brown, Bethune; Sintaluta, H. O. Partridge; St. Paul, Adam Huck, Vankib; St. Maurice de Bellegarde, Nap. Poirier; Stony Brook, J. M. Jensen; Southey, U. H. Jackett; Swanson, D. McIntyre; Stoughton, R. L. Hayes.

Togo, Geo. Ross. Victor, T. H. Smith, Nutana (just organized); Viscount, C. C. Uddell; Windthorst, A. Banninger; Westview, J. Cudmore; Walkerville, Nelson Gooden, Beckenheim; Watrous, V. H. Bird. Young, Robt. Cross, Little Manitou.

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SHIP DIRECT

As our people will now be about to commence delivering the product of their year's labor to the market, and government elevators are not yet ready to receive it, it might be well to sit up and consider if all the elevator men are really converted to a life of self sacrifice, or if they will continue to be regulated by the laws of competition. Will farmers expect elevator men to take full advantage of the opportunity of the hour, or shall you expect them to look upon themselves as administrators of justice, to sit in their elevator office for the sole purpose of serving the farmers? Or will you look upon them as sharp, wide-awake business

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
E. N. HOPKINS - - - Moose Jaw

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - Moose Jaw

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Collestone; George Boerma, North Battleford.

association which has helped us all so much that we thought that if you had all these things bought we would suggest that you load your grain this year and take out a life membership with the "save."

F. W. GREEN, Sec.

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OF GENERAL INTEREST

On August 3rd I wrote the superintendent of the C.P.R. at Moose Jaw re guarding their right of way, and I received the enclosed letter in reply. No work has been done on the fireguards on this part of the line yet. I would like you to see the superintendent at Moose Jaw on our behalf and insist on the fireguarding being proceeded with at once. The grain in this district is now nearly all in stock and the prairie grass is dry. A spark from a locomotive could very easily start a fire which might sweep over a vast stretch of country.

A. H. BRYAN, Sec.
Bridgeford, Sask.

C.P.R. Reply

I have your letter of the 2nd inst. in connection with fire guards. I beg to advise you that arrangements have been made to have fire guards plowed immediately. The work will be started next week, and hope the plow will be over your part of the section early next week.

Superintendent, C.P.R.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Mr. Green's Reply

A. H. Bryan, Esq.,
Bridgeford, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have today been to the superintendent's office and was informed that a contract was entered into with a Mr. McCutcheon, of Elbow, to do this work last week. But he has since refused to carry out his contract and the railway have promised to do this work with all possible dispatch. We would advise you, in case a fire should be started, to take active steps to secure all particulars as to number of train that started the fire, which way going, exact spot the fire started, direction of wind. Carefully note any particulars that will help to prove that the fire was started by the engine. Have witnesses if at all possible. Then the railway company will have to pay whatever damage is sustained. There is really no reason for delaying fireguarding to this late date, and if through neglect on their part a fire occurs, we will help to make them pay for any loss resulting therefrom. We would urge upon all our people the importance of this matter. Fire is a good servant but a bad master, and railways should not be allowed to put all our people in bondage and fear of such a taskmaster.

F. W. GREEN
Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 23.

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NEW SECRETARY

Geo. Almond, Punnichy, Sask., has been appointed secretary of the Punnichy branch, G. G. G. A. vice J. S. Almond resigned. All communications to that association should be addressed to the former.



A. G. Hawkes acting in the capacity of Judge of the Baby Show at Moose Jaw Exhibition. The winning baby is to the left, and is the child of Thos. Allcock, a grain grower of East View

Big Hill, P. A. Edquist, Dundurn; Blucher, Jos. L. Consay; Brown, A. P. Montgomery, Estevan; Bladworth, F. E. Porter:

Creelman, R. F. Widdifield; Crescent Hill, F. C. Cantril, Kinistino; Carlton, Rev. B. Ralph, Chelwood; Coburge, R. J. Smith, Moose Jaw; Chromar, J. J. Lloyd; Cubitt, E. Rabenburg; Careiff, Thos. Ogden, Fillmore; Copeland, H. Evans; Carnoustie, W. D. Mercer, Jr. Dundurn, N. E. Beaumunk; Duval; Hy. Churchill; Dalmeny, N. F. Edelman.

Esterhazy, A. Ford; Elmore, H. C. Darroch; Eskbank, W. C. Hudson; Fairview, R. J. Keys; Fillmore, A. L. McDiarmid; Fleet Springs, J. S. McLoy, Kinistino; French, J. T. Dawson.

Grenfell, J. R. Mitchell; Glen Ewan, A. W. Atkinson; Griffin, H. Spackman, Gull Lake; Govan, J. H. Edwards; Glendown, T. Lawley, Blucher.

Heward, R. F. Coleman; Hustlers, M. L. Ferrie.

Kelliher, A. McCallum; Kennedy, Geo. C. Knight.

Langham, C. B. Janzen; Lannigan, J. Wright; Last River, W. F. Vawter, Dundurn; Lloydminster, H. Husley; Lashburn, S. Isley; Lathom, J. H. Huffman, Osage; Loreburn, J. W. Jacklee.

Markinch, J. T. Newman; Midale, J. H. Holmes; Morwick, Jas. Scott; Maid.

men who will buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market? Will you take a load of wheat and dump it into the hole, not knowing whether there is really sixty or sixty-five bushels; not knowing whether it is 3 Northern or 1 Northern; will you give \$17.50 per 1,000 to elevate; two or three bushels per wagon load for dockage, and lose a grade as well? Will you sell at street price three cents below track, or shall you expect the elevator men to take in your grain and lose on weights and grade and elevate and load for nothing? Or will you get your car to the platform, load your own grain, save your \$17.50 and buy your wife a gold watch; save two bushels per load and give your daughter a quarter's music lessons; sell by the carload and save your three cent spread between street and track and buy a new sewing machine; sell through the Grain Growers' Grain Company and buy a new washing machine with the dividends?

You can get a grain and inspection act at this office, which will put you wise as to your rights and privileges, just for this year. After that you may be arrested if you allow them to trim you. Of course, these items may look small to some people, but we have had to shovel a deep ditch all day for so much less, and we are so anxious to build up the

act at this office, which will put you wise as to your rights and privileges, just for this year. After that you may be arrested if you allow them to trim you. Of course, these items may look small to some people, but we have had to shovel a deep ditch all day for so much less, and we are so anxious to build up the

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

J. W. SCALLION - - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:

R. C. HENDERS - - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER
R. MCKENZIE - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Merringhurst; F. W. Kerr; Souris; R. Burdette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert, Plains.

OBTAI LOWER RATE

Herewith please find cheque for \$39.00 dues from this branch. \$3 of this is for 1909, being arrears collected, and \$36 is for 72 paid-up members, 1910. We were pleased to hear from Mr. Malcolm, who had charge of the matter, that our protest against the increase of 1 cent per 100 on grain from Birtle, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood and Harrowby has been effective and that the railway commission has ordered the 15 cent rate to apply after September 1. Much credit is due the directors and particularly Mr. Malcolm for the able presentation of the case, which secured this decision, and this ought to encourage our members and spur them to greater efforts for the association.

J. H. FARTHING,
Millwood, Man. Sec.-Treas

DON'T WANT ELEVATOR

Enclosed please find order for \$3.00 being membership fees from the Altona branch. In reference to the elevator question which was brought up at our late meeting here, I beg to state that a resolution was passed to the effect that the Grain Growers of the Altona branch do not favor the purchase of an elevator for the present year, owing to the still small branch and the poor outlook for the present crops.

PETER P. EPP, Sec.-Treas.
Altona.

LAUDER RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the Lauder branch of the Grain Growers' Association held on July 16th the following motions were adopted, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy of same to THE GUIDE for publication:

THE ROYAL LINE

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.

Triple Screw Turbine Steamers

ROYAL EDWARD and ROYAL GEORGE

12,000 Tons - 18,000 h.p.
Sailing between the ports of
Montreal, Quebec and Bristol

The best appointed steamers plying between Canada and Great Britain. These steamers have broken all records for speed, making the trip from Bristol to Quebec in five days and twenty hours.

SAILINGS from Montreal and Quebec:
Royal Edward Sept. 15th
Royal George 29th
Royal Edward Oct. 13th
Royal George 27th
Royal Edward Nov. 10th
and fortnightly thereafter.

Rates and Berth reservations from any Railway or Steamship Agent, or write to Wm. Stapleton, General Agent, Dept. D, Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd., 64 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

"That we, the Lauder Grain Growers' Association, hereby wish to place ourselves upon record as approving the prompt action of the government in taking steps toward establishing a line of government owned elevators."

"That we regret the part THE GUIDE has taken in getting mixed up with politics and would respectfully recommend it in the future to confine itself to advocating the interests of the Grain Growers."

D. S. CRAM.

Lauder, Man.

WILL ORDER APPLES

The Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its monthly meeting on August 20, president McLeary presiding. The attendance was not so large owing to the busy time. J. L. Creighton, who was to have given his address on Co-operation, was unable to be present, therefore he is still on the paper for our September meeting. Although the attendance was not so large we had a very lively meeting. We took up co-operation and other useful subjects. We are thinking of adopting a system of having papers on various subjects lasting not longer than ten minutes and meeting every two weeks during the winter months, of course, always keeping the work of the association in the forefront. A resolution was moved by D. Blain, seconded by T. H. Stevenson: "That the secretary be instructed to write Mr. McKenzie of the Central Association re putting us in touch with Ontario fruit growers with a view to getting in a supply of apples as suggested by the Emerson association." Our next meeting is on the 17th September.

DAVID REID, Sec.-Treas.
Minitonas, Man.

WANT FULLER CO-OPERATION

Editor, GUIDE:—In a recent issue of THE GUIDE there appears a letter from James H. Fry in reference to putting the Grain Growers' Grain Company more fully on the co-operative basis, to which he seems to object very strongly. After the regular meeting of the Gilbert Plains branch of the Grain Growers' Association, held here this afternoon, an informal meeting of the shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain Company was held. Mr. Fry's letter was thoroughly discussed and those present were strongly in favor of fuller co-operation. As it is a well known fact that a great many shares are held by those who do not ship grain to the company. Many of these are those who have retired from farming. Mr. Fry seems to forget that the subscription to capital was only a means to obtain the end and the end in view from the first was as soon as possible to pass the product from the producer to the consumer at a minimum of cost and it cannot be claimed that the end has been obtained while the company is able to pay the extraordinary dividends on paid-up capital which it has done in the past and it is likely to do again this year. Under existing conditions a certain amount of capital is a necessity, but it is the volume of business not the amount of capital that produces the profit. Therefore it is only reasonable that after a fair rate of interest has been paid for the use of the subscribed capital that the balance that remains over and above running expenses fairly belongs in ratio to those who contribute to the volume of business.

Those present at the informal meeting also favored the following:

1. Increase of directorate to twelve.
2. Compulsory retirement of four each year and not eligible for the ensuing term (term to be three years). At present the retirement of a director is practically a vote of want of confidence.
3. A second vice-president is to be elected and retire each year.
4. An itemized statement of office salaries in auditor's report.

Arrangements were made for a fuller meeting to be held July 9th to arrange for attendance at the annual meeting. The meeting fully appreciates the work done by the directorate and expressed their confidence in the personnel of the directorate.

J. A. FORTUNE, Sec., G.G.A.
Gilbert Plains, Man.

Threshing Days Are Hungry Days

AND the busy housewife will often find her larder taxed to the utmost to provide for appetites whetted by the hard work out of doors. Good wholesome food, yes and plenty of it, is what the men want. This year suppose you let Eaton's help to stock your pantry. You can depend on the fresh wholesome quality of all Eaton groceries.

Eaton prices too are productive of a real saving in grocery buying. This you will readily see by referring to our Grocery Catalogue or to the following Threshing Assortments:

GROCERY Assortments FOR Harvest and Threshing

These popular priced assortments are offered because they represent good satisfying food such as you will be using right through the Fall months. Other Groceries may be chosen from our Special Grocery Catalogue and the whole shipment sent to you by freight at lowest charges.

\$7.50 Threshing Assortment \$7.50
Number TEN

One 37½ lb pail finest Corn Syrup	Six 1 gal. Tins Pie Apples
50 lb. Sack finest Japan Rice	One 10 lb. Box choice Santa Clara
One 16 lb. Box Premier Soda Biscuits	Prunes, 60 to 70 prunes to the pound

\$9.90 Threshing Assortment \$9.90
Number ELEVEN.

One 16 lb. Box Premier Soda Biscuits	Fifteen No. 3 Cans Sanitary Brand
50 lb. Sack Finest Japan Rice	Tomatoes
25 lb. Box choice Santa Clara Prunes	Three No. 3 Cans Pie Peaches
60 to 70 Prunes to the pound	Three No. 3 Cans Pumpkins
Three 5 lb. Pails finest Table Syrup	Three 1 gal. Cans Pie Apples
One 1 gal. Cans Pie Apples	Three No. 3 Cans Greengage Plums

\$10.00 Threshing Assortment \$10.00
Number TWELVE

One 50 lb. Sack finest Japan Rice	37½ lb. Pail finest Corn Syrup
½ bu. finest hand-picked Wh te Beans	Three 1 gal. Tins Pie Apples
25 lbs. choice Ontario Evaporated	Two 1 gal. Tins Pie Peaches
Apples	One 1 gal. Tin Tomatoes

For detailed prices on the above Groceries see the special Grocery Catalogue

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

In our Advertisement of last week an error was made in one item of our Grocery Assortment list:

One 3½ lb Pail Finest Corn Syrup should have read 37½ lbs.

This occurred in the \$7.50 and \$10.00 assortment.

All orders sent in from the incorrect assortment list will receive the full amount of goods, same as appears in this Advertisement.

EATON Grocery Catalogues FREE on Request

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG



Butter and Poultry Marketing

A great many inquiries reach THE GUIDE as to which is the most profitable to the producer of small quantities of dairy butter, to ship direct to city retailer or trade their butter in at the country stores whose proprietors do business with the big wholesale dealers.

After careful inquiry the writer has come to the following conclusion and is assured by retailers that it is correct: It will pay a producer of real good dairy butter to work up a connection with a city retail house, but the one who produces a medium or poor grade butter will do better to trade it in at the country store.

Getting Full Value

There are many reasons for this. Perhaps the one that will carry the most weight with the producer of fancy butter is that the city retailer will pay cash for each shipment as it is received, and the producer will get as high a price as the quality of the butter warrants. That is, the shipper of the "fancy" butter will get more per pound than will one who ships butter that grades only "good."

This is not the case at the country stores. The country dealer in practically every case pays one flat price for all the butter he purchases, and that price is necessarily figured on what he can get for straight runs of stock. Thus, while a few get really more than their butter is worth, most of the traders at the store get less. The reason for this is obvious. The country dealer is not simply a purchaser of butter, he is, besides, a retailer of household goods. He must keep his trade in these and must treat all customers alike. If he pays one more than another for butter, he makes an enemy who will carry his trade to the rival store. Hence in order to keep everybody satisfied he must pay each the same price, and that price low enough to assure him that he will lose nothing, even if the quality of the make is poor.

The large city retailer labors under no such condition. He is not dependent

upon the country for the sale of his wares. He always has a strong demand for the best kind of butter and in order to supply this demand he is willing to pay good prices. And, besides, he pays in cash, not in trade, as do most of the country stores. But he has no market for, and will not purchase, low quality stuff, so one to work up a trade must produce really first class butter. For the producer of ordinary grades the only outlet is through the country store and the wholesaler. This article is for the benefit of the producer of high grade stuff and is designed to make a few helpful suggestions.

The first thing to be considered is, who to work up a connection with. That part is easy when shipping to Winnipeg. The two large firms, the Hudson's Bay Company and the T. Eaton Company are always on the market for the high class butter and both can handle an almost unlimited supply. Both of these firms are, of course, absolutely reliable and can be depended upon to pay the highest market price. Their demand for fancy dairy butter is always greater than their supply.

Proper Packages

The butter should be shipped in one pound prints or one gallon crocks. The one pound print is always a popular package, while the one gallon crock always appeals to the housekeeper as it will go into the ice chest and not take up too much room, while a larger crock is much more cumbersome. The prints should always be covered with clean white parchment paper, while a piece of the same should cover the crocks. A good plan is to have the parchment paper printed with the name of the farm and the producer, thus:

FORESTDALE FARM

BUTTER

MRS. B. B. BLANK
Blankton Man.

Then, if the butter is really good, the purchaser will ascertain the name on the package and always demand the same. Indeed, there are a number of shippers to one of the firms mentioned above whose shipments are sold before they reach the store. These shippers can get any price within reason for their produce and this good end has been reached by simply having their name printed on the wrappers, while if the paper had been plain the trade would never had been built up. But after such a good reputation has been built up the producer should be very careful to keep up the standard for only one shipment of poor stuff is liable to undo the work of months. Far better to dispose of a make that goes wrong for less money through the country dealer than to endanger the reputation that has been attained.

Selection of Case

Then there is the packing of the butter for shipment. Great care should be used in selecting a case. It should be absolutely clean and free from bad odors of any kind. Butter is the most easily contaminated of all farm products and the slightest bad odor in the packing case will pull down the quality of the contents. Never use a match case. That seems like a useless reminder, but you would be surprised to find how many shipments of what was once good butter arrive at Winnipeg in match cases and utterly unfit for anything except soap grease. The match case is of a very convenient size and many use them without giving a thought to the consequences.

The time of the year has arrived when shipments can be made without fear of the product being injured by warm weather if there is no delay in transportation. Each shipment should be plainly marked in large letters: "Rush! Perishable."

Some Do's and Don'ts

In closing these remarks on butter shipments let us just sum up:

If you don't produce strictly high class butter do not attempt to work up a trade with a retailer.

Put your butter up in clean attractive packages of convenient size.

Never use a packing case that has contained anything that will impart an odor or taste to the contents.

Every butter maker has bad luck at times. Don't ship the poor make to your regular customers.

Mark your package with your name so that satisfied customers will call for your make at the retail store.

Mark your shipments in such a way that the express company will know what the case contains and will rush it through.

In warm weather see that your butter is properly packed to withstand the journey.

Make "Cleanliness" your motto

Poultry Shipping

Of course this article will appeal more to the farmer's wife than to the farmer himself so while we are about it we might as well take up the proper method of preparing poultry for shipment to retailers—another subject that will appeal to the women folks.

This is the time of the year when the farm wife is beginning to think of what she will do with her surplus springers. Here, as well as with butter, shipping to the retailer assures better returns than any other method. Either of the two firms before mentioned are in the market for poultry. They do not take shipment of live birds but the added returns well repay the plucking of them. The birds should be dry plucked. Never scald them as this discolors the flesh and it is very little harder to pluck them dry. Dry plucked birds will sell at from two to three cents per pound higher than those that have been scalded.

Starve the birds at least twenty-four hours before killing as this leaves the crop empty and the flesh in better shape. Then be sure that they are picked clean. It is not necessary to draw them or to cut the feet and head off. This applies also to turkeys, but ducks and geese must be drawn before shipping. Practically the only outlet for live birds is through the abattoirs.

THE FARMER'S GOLD MINE

Careful tests have proved that the manure produced by different farm animals in a year's time has an actual cash value as follows:—Horse, \$27.00; cow, \$19.00; hog, \$12.00; and other animals in proportion. This only covers the value of the fertilizing elements, however, and does not take into account its other functions in making the soil productive.

However, to realize the full benefits from manure, the fertilizer must be spread upon the land in the proper manner. A heap here and there on a field will do a limited amount of good but the good effects of a great deal of the manure is wasted. The manure must be spread evenly over the soil. This is almost impossible unless the proper machinery is used. Farmers in the older districts look upon an up-to-date manure spreader as an absolutely necessary part of their farm equipment. The Massey-Harris Co. of Toronto, has issued a booklet entitled "The Farmer's Gold Mine," which goes deeply into the best method of applying manure to the land. Besides the regular advertising material in the publication there is a wealth of information upon fertilization and fertilizing methods. A perusal of the booklet will well repay any modern farmer.

Apostle and Epistle

A man riding through the mountains of Tennessee stopped one evening to water his horse before a little cabin, outside of which sat an old colored woman watching the antics of a couple of piccaninnies playing near by.

"Good-evening, Aunty," he called. "Cute pair of boys you've got. Your children?"

"Laws-a-massy! Mah chilluns! Deed dem's mah daughteh's chilluns. Come hyah, you boys."

As the boys obeyed the summons the man inquired their names.

"Clah to goodness, sah, dem chilluns is right smaht named!" said the old woman. "Ye see, mah daughteh done got 'ligion long ago, an' named dese hyah boys right out de Bible, sah. Dis hyah one's named Apostle Paul, an' de uddah's called Epistle Peter."

Recent Events Pictured

But hence the long drawn visage,
Bring forth the golden smile;
Smooth out the careworn wrinkles
Oh up the profits pile.
Out of little cometh much;
The point herein you'll see,
The way to win is—with your own;
"The Farmers' Company."

"Woe! is us," the fat men cry.
"Complete is our defeat."
Let us join the Wild West show,
Where we will juggle wheat.
"We," to Bill said Dan, "sure we,
Of troubles have no dearth;
Some have a portion for their own,
We own all on the earth."

Aloud the West End shrieketh,
Fifth Avenue doth fret;
Aloud the wails, as Alice
Still puffs her cigarette.
Like pa, she's in the limelight,
For Ted with Taft has broke.
He feeds the twisting flamelets,
She softly adds the smoke.



The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, Sept. 1st next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 31st, 1910.

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
Centrally located. Good meals
and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates, \$1.50 per day
ANGUS MCLEOD
JAMES MORTON Proprietors
FREE BUS

SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD - Proprietor
Rates \$1.50 per day
Free Bus from all Trains

The Brunswick

Corner of Main & Rupert Streets, Winnipeg.
Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive diningroom, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large pool-rooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all Trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
228 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
WRITE FOR PARTICULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US

The GOLD STANDARD HERD



THE BERKSHIRE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WEST
A few nice young April sows, just right for fall breeding; also August and September pigs at interesting prices. These pigs are from prize winning sires and dams. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

Co-operative Credit Banks

Plans for giving Cheaper Money to English Farmers

From The Scottish Co-operator

At a meeting of the National Farmers' Union, held last week in London, in connection with a visit of members of the German National Agricultural Society, Earl Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, made an important announcement with regard to the institution of co-operative credit banks. He said that he was free to state that in regard to the advance which they proposed to make in regard to agriculture, the government intended taking a leaf out of the German book—the government proposed to follow what had been so satisfactorily accomplished in Germany and other parts of Europe. They hoped and believed that their proposal—it would not be a philanthropic proposal, but a business proposal—would materially help the working agriculturist, while not in any way bolstering up the claims of the wastrel or loafer. He had been considering whether he could not lay a plan before his colleagues to give improved legislation and administrative and financial facilities for the establishment on a sound basis, of a satisfactory system of agricultural credit banks, established for the benefit of agriculture. He was glad to be able to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had a very soft corner in his heart for agriculturists, saw no objection to the proposal. He (Lord Carrington) was also pleased to say that the proposal had the warmest approval of the Prime Minister himself. Providing there was no opposition from the other side, there ought to be a reasonable prospect of doing something in this respect at an early opportunity.

The proposal will, of course, involve legislation and some new administrative and financial machinery, and a great deal will depend on these as to the probable results. In England, land legislation has gone ahead of that of Scotland (thanks in great part to the action of the House of Lords). The Land Tenure Act of 1906 increased the security of the farmer. The Small Holdings Act of 1907 provided the means of settling suitable small men on a bit of land. That act has, in our judgment, been administered with far too little zeal; nevertheless, in three years it has procured some 80,000 acres, or about 125 square miles, for small holdings. The next thing which a smallholder wants, when he has got his land, is capital. Some he must have before he can start at all; but it is equally important that when he gets into his stride he should be able, on not too exorbitant terms, to raise fresh capital according as it becomes really necessary from time to time for special purposes. That is where the co-operative credit banks on the continent have been of such service to farmers. Originating in Germany, where the first Raiffeisen bank was founded in 1849, they have spread to practically every other continental country. Within recent years a few enthusiastic members of the Indian Civil Service have acclimated them in India, and in the wake of Sir Horace Plunkett's co-operative movement they have reached Ireland. Any policy which aims—as the Liberal land policy aims—at increasing the number of small independent cultivators in England, must aim also at giving those small men the advantage of co-operative credit.

It will be very unfortunate if the subject of credit banks falls into the squabble of party politics, as some of the signs already seem to show. The Tories are beginning to say that the Radicals are about to pay them the high compliment of adopting an important part of their policy. They are in favor of the increase of tenant farmers and the adoption of co-operative methods in financing and working, which, of course, are all very

well in their way, but when we see that the chief supporters of proposals of this kind are the large landlords, we cannot help feeling that their action is prompted chiefly, if not entirely, by their wish to secure and, if possible, to increase their rents. We have frequently pointed out that, with the present land system, the landlords are the residuary legatees of all social and financial improvements; and the problem before the government is to make arrangements which will not only benefit the cultivators, but also the people generally by giving an increased supply of cheap food.

Hitherto the Liberals have not been suspected of favoring the institution of credit banks, because they were not agreed as to the land policy which they should adopt; and recently Mr. T. W. Russell, vice-president of the department of agriculture in Ireland, was betrayed into using language of exaggerated suspicion towards the scheme which had been carried out under the superintendence of Sir Horace Plunkett. Probably more weight was given to his words than he intended, as he seems rather to have criticised the methods of carrying on the work rather than the principles involved. He was certainly quite right in insisting on stricter accounts and more adequate inspection. The great danger of all government or collective action in such matters is laxity in administration, which enables designing rogues to pilfer from the public funds.

Western Provinces Join Hands

Continued from Page 11

Western Canada; we are a part of Canada and want the same rights as the rest of Canada. We should have some means of local intercourse so that the different provinces of the Dominion could depend on one another without looking to foreign countries for our supplies. When this is done we may expect to see these two Western provinces the best in that diadem of the English Crown, Canada. Captain Worsnop then proposed the toast of "Trade and Commerce of Alberta and British Columbia," giving a brief outline of the trade relations between the two provinces and the need of further development and giving statistics showing how the trade with Mexico had developed in the last few years.

In responding for Alberta, Mr. Tregillus said that the farmers of Alberta had come to the best province in Canada to assist in solving questions which were of moment to them, and our interests were so closely interwoven with each other that we must work together if we are ever to accomplish any permanent good. Mr. E. Buchan, of Vancouver, pointed out that at present British Columbia has to pay from thirteen to fourteen millions each year to feed their people, and they naturally looked to Alberta to do this. They looked forward to the time when inter-provincial trade would be firmly established. He gave statistics in regard to the business of Canada, showing that agriculture was preeminent.

The last toast was "Success to the Farmers of Alberta and British Columbia." In replying, Mr. Warner said that the farmers of Alberta feel they have something to fight for and showed what lines must be taken to carry on the fight. Mr. Lawrence, of Kamloops, outlined the position of the B. C. farmer. Mr. Fream gave a brief history of the movement made for organization by the farmers of Western Canada, showing what they had accomplished and what they hoped to do.

The proceedings then terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to our hosts, which was given with cheers.

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of the Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not
rolled, corrugations therefore
fit accurately without waste.
Any desired size or gauge,
straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co.
Manufacturers LIMITED
TORONTO & WINNIPEG
(47)

Western Canada Factory:
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The Threshold of Democracy

in the Labor, Agricultural and Reform press. No other agency provides the same effective forum which generates true progress.

THE VOICE

211 RUPERT ST., WINNIPEG

is one of the best labor papers in North America. Sympathetic toward the farmers' organised movement, and free from gags.

Does it ever occur to you that the organized farmers and wage-earners should stand together, and that you should study the viewpoints and activities of the labor men?

THE 12-PAGE WEEKLY VOICE IS
\$1.00 A YEAR

STUDY AT HOME

FARM BOOKKEEPING
The only Strictly Farmers' Course
Farm Business from Start to Finish
F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING
BRANDON, MANITOBA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure all cases of Lump Jaw without side effects or limitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
85 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space, will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE, N.E. 1/4 SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10, West, third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; 1/4 mile from Railway Survey; price \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Luxembourg, Sask.

PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED, AN IMPROVED 1/4 SECTION IN good locality on easy terms.—Address, H. Bebbington, Yellow Grass, Sask.

POTATOES WANTED

WANTED, CARLOAD OF POTATOES. PLEASE send prices by September 15th, 1910. Address, The Farmers Exchange Co. Ltd., Barons, Alta.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask.

SHEEP FOR SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE—TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dann, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 175, R4.

3-6

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognised as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napiaka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JAQUES BROS., IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 8 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM—SHORTHORN CATTLE Leicester Sheep.—A.J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecke, Lipton, Sask., Breeder.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—MAY FARROWS. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

P. B. McLaren, CLEARWATER, MAN. Breeder of Oxford Down sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P. O. Box 841 Winnipeg.

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY District Registrar, Brandon), Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall, at 8 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Secy-Treas., Swan River, Man.

Four Reasons

given by Mr. David Nesbit, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Swan River, why the various local associations should carry a card in THE GUIDE calling attention to their meetings:

1. To refresh the members' memories as to the meeting dates. We often hear the remark made "I intended to be at that meeting but it slipped my mind."

2. For the information of visitors from other branches, who, if aware that a meeting was taking place, would be pleased to attend.

3. To increase the usefulness of THE GUIDE and get into the habit of referring frequently to it. There is never any difficulty in getting readers of THE GUIDE to attend meetings; the difficulty is to find the best means of advertising meetings. The experience of Trades Unions shows, I think, that a card in the official paper, where every member of a family knows just where to find it, is a most effective means to this end.

4. It puts the branch in touch with the manufacturing and commercial world.

We think every Grain Grower in the West will appreciate the force of the above arguments and will favor the insertion of the card of his local association in THE GUIDE.

The price has been made as low as possible, only \$4.00 per line per year. A four line card similar to that carried by the Swan River Association will cost \$16.00.

Kindly take this matter up at your next meeting and let us have an order for your card.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

Question Drawer

at Winnipeg. The fee is two dollars per year. No license is required when buying wheat for cash. See Manitoba Grain Act, Sec. 109.

♦ ♦ ♦

DOCKAGE LOST

F.W.W., Sask.—This is my first letter and I wish to ask a few questions for the enlightenment of myself, as well as, perhaps, for hundreds of others. It is in regard to line elevators. Now, for instance, this year they were handling the farmers' grain through the elevator for 1 1/4c., giving a good dockage. They are handling same at destination for 1/4c. Now Mr. Farmer is storing his grain at Port Arthur. When the prices suit he wires the firm to sell and when he gets his returns he finds that he has paid freight on this dockage as well as storage at terminal elevators and commission. Now, what I would like to know is, is this the rule or is there no sale for docked grain, or does the expense in cleaning eat up the dockage?

Ans.—This is the usual rule. Unless a warehouse receipt is issued for the screenings the elevator companies pay nothing for them. The elevators must deliver at the terminal elevators, the net amount of grain his storage ticket calls for. They cannot charge him for freight on dockage if they deducted dockage from the gross weight of his grain.

♦ ♦ ♦

MEASURING HAY

William Moffat of Souris, Man. sends the following information regarding the measuring of hay in stack: The rule he has followed, is that as soon as the hay was stacked, an eight foot cube was taken as weighing one ton. After thirty days a seven foot cube was regarded as weighing a ton, and after ninety days a six and a half or six and a quarter foot cube. In order to secure the cubic contents of the stack multiply the length by the breadth by the average height, and thus secure the cubic contents. An eight foot cube would contain 8 x 8 x 8 equal to 512 cubic feet and if freshly stacked the cubic contents would be divided by 512 to secure the number of tons. At later dates the other figures would be used similarly.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in THE GUIDE. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

HORSE WITH COUGH

T.F., Canora.—I have a four year old horse that took cold in the spring which turned to bronchitis, or I think so, had hard cough, breathing irregular, slight fever, went off his feed. I gave linseed oil, one pint six doses, tinc. Aconite every three hours with 60 drops of commercial sulphuric acid once a day for a week. Then I gave tinc. Belladonna 1 1/2 drach., digitalis leaves 1/2 drachm three times a day. Then I rubbed his throat once a week red iodine of mercury ointment. He is putting on flesh and has good life, but still has the cough. Have I treated him in the right way and shall I continue the Belladonna and digitalis until his cough disappears? I am now feeding him International Stock food three times a day. I feed hay and oat chop.

Ans.—Have the following made up: Potassium Chloride, two ounces. Make into twelve powders and put onto tongue three times a day before feeding. Don't give any more digitalis or Belladonna. Your treatment was good for an amateur.

♦ ♦ ♦

INJURED LEG

Perplexed, Sask.—Will you kindly advise me on the following: Four year old gelding got cut up in drag harrows and also opened an artery in the hock

on the outside. Progressed favorable and walked fairly well for two weeks, when found him one morning with wound re-opened and covered with litter, but artery not bleeding. Since then (about three months) has been very lame. All wounds have healed up fine and the colt is in fair health, but hock is badly swollen and very lame. Have poulticed it and have got lots of matter out of it, but there is no improvement from it. Places heated up again and have rubbed with emulsion and also blistered, still no visible improvement, except the swelling seems lower down perhaps. Would you blister again? Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Have the following blister made up: Biniiodide of Mercury, 1 dram; Pulverized Cantharidines, 1 dram; Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Grease well and rub well in and leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease well and repeat in two weeks if necessary.

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Conducted by Margaret

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OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
To maintain the Fresh Air Home at St. Louis for the working girls and women.

❖ ❖ ❖

IT TAKES SO LITTLE

It takes so little to make us sad,
Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer;
Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear;
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and hope we had
So little it takes to make us sad.

It takes so little to make us glad;
Just a cheering clasp of a friendly hand;
Just a word from one who can understand,
And we finish the task we long had planned
And we lose the doubt and the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

❖ ❖ ❖

In Manitoba we have three well established features. Sunshine headquarters where the annual meetings are held, where all branch reports are received and filed in the branch cabinet and where a record of the particular work each branch is doing will be kept.

The distributing house and girls' club room. This room has already proved the greatest blessing to many hearts. The clothing sent in from the country and city is sorted and placed in the various bundles, as they will meet the needs of our various cases. Some garments are sent out to the farms; some go to the

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Indians and others to the various children's homes. Patches are made into quilts and the pictures are made into books and screens suitable for our shut in members. New garments are prepared; underclothing, wool jackets, babies' first sets, rompers, dresses, women's aprons, children's pinnafores, small silk and satin needle cases, small travelers' hold-alls, etc., nothing is wasted. These will be sold and the proceeds will be placed to the Emergency Fund for the general expenses.

The Mutual Help Association will be in working order by Sept. 1. The working girls will find this a safe and comfortable place to rest in between the hours of leaving work and the evening engagement.

The Magazine Bureau will also be opened for the distribution and exchange of magazines. (This is for the country readers as well as the town people), books, papers, patterns, etc. Dressmaking, millinery, china painting, piano and singing lessons, etc., will be given at reduced rates, to Sunshiners. (These can also be given by correspondence, if desired, for country readers).

The Fresh Air Home

The Home at St. Louis has now proved its necessity. So many children, girls and women have gone there feeling utterly run down in hearts and body, to return invigorated and renewed after two or three weeks' stay in this refreshing spot.

Beautiful summer houses made of leaves and branches interwoven between two and three trees with the glorious outlook over the Nelly Lake, is more like a fairy dream than a reality to many of our visitors.

Friendships have been formed, burdens lightened and hearts filled with love and the joyous knowledge that at Sunshine a hearty welcome always awaits them. Once the friend of Sunshine a'ways, I hope, through life to carry the Sunshine in their hearts. If it is possible to keep the home open until October 1 many girls will benefit in health and happiness I feel assured.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE SUNSHINE WAY

"What! the little girl who strikes and pushes, and you all dislike!"

"Yes, said Blanche, "I shall invite her because I think if she has a good time here it may make her ashamed of being so disagreeable."

This dear child had learned the Sunshine lesson well, to win by kindness and love the hearts of those that offend us.

❖ ❖ ❖

HELPING

Can a very little child
Help his mother anyway?
Yes, by being sweet and mild
At his work and at his play.
If he tries to do what's right,
If he wears a sunny smile,
He will make her burden light,
He will help her all the while.

ANNIE WILLIS McCULLOUGH
"Northern Messenger."

❖ ❖ ❖

SUNSHINE IN MY SOUL

BY ELIZABETH SEARS

The mistress of the house was worried that morning. She had been worried for many mornings, although she knew in her inmost soul that worrying did no good. Somehow she had fallen into the habit of it.

To make matters worse, the day was cloudy and gloomy. When the harassed mistress went about her necessary household tasks she felt as if the limit of human endurance had almost been reached for her.

Down in the laundry the washerwoman was sorting out the clothes. The steam from the boiler filled the basement, and a heavy odor of soap and suds filled the air.

A sudden compunction struck the mistress as she watched the laundress go about her work. She wondered how it must be to work daily over the washtub for daily bread. She wondered if women like the washerwoman had troubles to tag them day after day.

"Yas'm," said the washerwoman, as she dipped the hot soapsuds out of the boiler

into the tubs, "hit's a purty darksome day this mawnin', Missis. A body's shore got to have a heap o' sunshine in dere soul a day lak dis." And she broke into the chorus of the old song, "There is Sunshine in My Soul Today."

Even after the mistress of the house had gone upstairs again and taken up her burden for the day, the echo of the words still rang in her ears.

"A body's got to have a heap of sunshine in their soul a day like this," she repeated. "Sunshine? I guess I need it, if anyone does."

The washing was finished by noon, and the laundress came upstairs for her money.

"De wash looks mighty nice, honey," she said, comfortably, as she wrapped her old shawl about her head. "You takes sunshine in de soul, 'n' plenty of elber grease, and hit's boun' to make yo' wuk come right. Yas, indeed, honey."

The mistress went on with her preparations for lunch in silence. Somehow the words of the cheery washerwoman stuck in her memory.

She almost laughed to think of how trivial her own troubles were in comparison to the poor black woman who thought herself lucky when she could get washings for every day in the week. And she found herself humming the old song over and over.

When dinner time came, there was an extra good dinner in that house for John and the boys. They were tired, cold, hungry and irritable. But there were flowers on the table and the prettiest china, and a glowing log in the grate.

Best of all, there was a smiling woman at the table, clad in a dainty and "homely" gown. Father and the boys glanced at her approvingly, and made short work of the appetizing dinner.

"I tell you, mother," said John, later on in the evening, when he lay comfortably on the big couch in the library, "you are one of the mighty few women who realize what it means to a tired man to come home to a cheerful wife and a good dinner and a cozy home, and a wife who thinks her family worth dressing up for."

And the mistress in her pretty gown smiled contentedly.—Mother's Magazine.

❖ ❖ ❖

SOME NEW ONES

Dear Margaret:—We are sending this money for some boy or girl who needs it. We live on a farm and are eight and nine years old. We go to school and are in the third reader. Daddy takes THE GUIDE. It's all right. Will you please send us cards?

BERT KILGORE,
ALEX. GILGORE.

Wellwood.

MARGARET.

Hearty welcome to our Guild. Many thanks for your donation. I am sending membership cards.

MARGARET.

A WILLING WORKER

Dear Margaret:—This is my first letter to your Sunshine Guild. I sent to you some time ago a number of Northern Messengers. I hope you received them. I am enclosing twenty-five cents and hope it will help some poor child. Wishing you every success in your work.

ANNIE M. ABEL.

Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

Many thanks for present sent. I would be glad of another batch of papers and also Sunday school cards and papers, patches or anything you care to collect.

MARGARET.

MAGAZINES HELP

Dear Margaret:—We take THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. I have been reading the works of the Sunshine Guild. I have some magazines I will send if you have places for them. I read them and find them very interesting, and hope they will cheer some lonely person.

E. R.

Gladstone, Man.

We are in need of books and magazines and also clothing. Our season will open on the first of September and we are anxious to have a good supply.

MARGARET.

CHILDREN DELIGHTED

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you some doll's clothes and ribbons that I have made. Later on I will send you some more. I hope the children will like these things. I am fourteen years old.

ALMA STRONG.

Rocanville, Sask.

Many thanks for your letter and box of doll's clothing. Yes, the children are always delighted with dolls and the dolls' outfit.

MARGARET.

CHATER SUNSHINE

A parcel received from Florence Crawford, for which many thanks. I am sending membership card and also the children's motto. Write again.

MARGARET.

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

MEET IN WINNIPEG?

Dear Margaret:—In clearing off my spindles I have just come across an old letter of yours and I want to compliment you on the beautiful work you are doing, especially on the Rest Home. I have just read an account of it and I have cut it out to print in the Sunshine Bulletin. I wish you would let me have a cut of the home that I could run in the Bulletin too. Wouldn't it be fine if we could hold our next convention in Winnipeg? I would be delighted to meet you all. This is just a short letter for I leave in a few minutes to take the train for the Starkey Seminary Sunshine Lodge. I am going up to try to interest people in the lodge and raise some money for it. With best wishes and hoping to hear from you again soon, believe me, ever faithfully yours in sunshine or shade,

MRS. CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN.

President General.

I trust to hold the Sunshine convention in Winnipeg in 1911. Won't you all make up your minds to help in the sunshine and open up a branch in your home town?

MARGARET.

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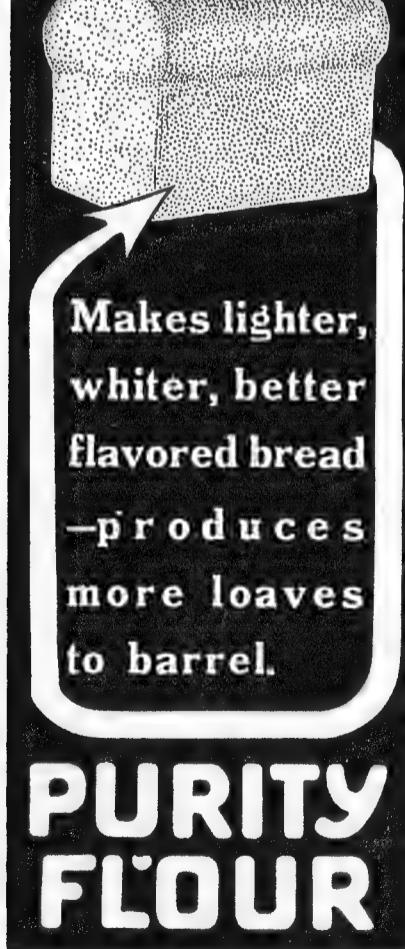
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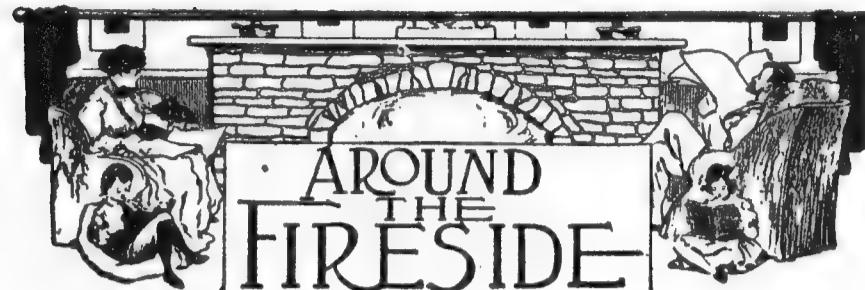
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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Domestic Science Luncheon

Served by the Students

The accompanying photograph was taken by Prof. Lee, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, just before the hostess, Miss Juniper, principal D.S. and guest sat down to partake of a most appetizing luncheon, prepared entirely and served by the young women members of the domestic science class just closing.

For convenience in serving, the big millinery and dressmaking apartment adjoining the domestic science kitchen was cleared for an impromptu dining hall. Beautiful plants were brought in from the college green houses and placed on all available spaces. It is a pity that the camera did not take in more of the large room so as to display more of the artistic plant arrangement in the picture.

The table decorations were sweet peas of various colors intermingled with a fine thread-like plant having very tiny white blossoms and bearing the quite appropriate name of "Angels' Breath," so dainty and fine is this rare plant. A mirror almost about twelve inches square with rounded corners occupied the centre of the table. On this was set a glass of sweet peas with long sprays trailing out over each corner of the mirror and resting on the table cloth. A smaller pyramid of the fragrant peas adorned each end of the table and a few cut ferns were laid flat upon the cloth between each guest's place and the centre decorations, and at each place a few more blossoms were arranged in low flat glasses. The spread was a veritable bed of lovely sweet smelling verdure.

Setting the Table

The table was laid for six persons. A flat bun was laid under a fold of the napkin at each place. A bread and butter plate stood to the left, a little in front of the two forks, one for fish and a larger size for the regular meat fork. To the right of each place were laid in a row first the ice cream spoon, then the knife for the bread and butter plate, then the regular dinner or meat knife and last an farthest from the plate was the soup spoon, in this case really a small ladle, the shape of the delft gravy ladles you often see used only of course much smaller in size.

Small silver salt and pepper shakers were set at each corner of the table and a glass of fresh water in front of each place. Now you see the table just as it stood when the party—among them your Fireside editor—"sat down to meat."

Grouped round a side table were three of the—who would dare say choicest spirits—young ladies of the science class in uniform of pale green cotton dress, a large white apron with bib and neatly dressed hair. Everything was served from the side tables, thus saving the hostess the effort of serving and entertaining, while the real serving of strangers gave a final and practical test of the girls' ability to manage such a function. First came the soup, then the fresh salmon (not canned stuff) deliciously prepared by baking in covered pan. Judging by appearance and a tiny mound of hot potatoes mashed in cream. Next the meat course—veal chops nicely browned, new potatoes, whole garden peas without sauce were served on large dinner plates. Sliced cucumber, beets in vinegar, a nice meat gravy and thin pepper sauce were handed round with this course, each, certainly, in a separate and suitable dish. Small plates of round sponge cakes heavily iced with a boiled sugar icing (the recipe of which I hope to get for you from Miss Juniper when she returns from her holiday on the coast to take up another class) were next brought on and handed round. Small glass cups or mugs of a pink ice cream were served to be eaten

with the sponge cakes and formed the desert course. After this came the coffee, clear cream and sugar followed and each one suited his own taste as to quantity. The accepted coffee cup is small, with straight up-sides. The little solid silver coffee spoons no longer than your little finger, the bowl no larger than your finger nail, came in with the coffee cup

THE SON'S SIDE

Fireside Editor:—I have read the letters on Fireside page. The writer of June 29 is not just to us sons. We are told much of what a daughter does and how it is women make the increment of the land. A vast number of men "bach" in the west; it cannot be women that increase the value of their land. Cultivation and settlement do this.

We see men doing women's work in the west—cooking, washing, mending. Few women can do a man's work—plow, handle the horses and machinery. The men make the wheels go round here, with or without woman's help, but she wants to be master these days in return for her work. The writer says: "The son does not earn the land he inherits." Neither does the wife earn the land she wants under a dower law. The wife brings no horse so they must be the husband's. With five horses and a gang he breaks five acres a day—worth seven dollars. He could hire a girl at 13 dollars a month. She would provide her own clothes, spending money, doctor's bills, and he have no more responsibility. This is cheaper than (some) wives.

The writer says: "A hired hand is

spending money, and naturally he expects this to be evened up some day and land come to him. I agree with "Farmer's Views" here—the dower law is not just to children. It takes the land from them with no guarantee it will come back to them. Since the wife does not bring the land, the widow should be content with the income of the farm—this gives her the same income the husband had, and the land should ultimately come to the children. A father should insure his life for the benefit of his wife and daughter. A daughter should have equal shares with the boys though she does not get the land; it is less use to her than to a son.

But things are not bad for western women though some writers would make out so. We see them riding around well dressed, free and no sign of oppression. I know the men treat the women right well. The wife is treated as an equal though half the farm or half the income is not at once handed out to her. If married life was so bad few women would accept it so readily.

For a daughter to get a dower on her marriage is good, for women like some income separate from a husband—feel some independence. A bride with a portion is more on an equality with a husband than when she has nothing. We see young women around working, but when they marry they have saved nothing; but the same women when married are fortune makers on a farm—make half of it.

The writers say: "We pay a hired man and get rid of him, we cannot settle with the son but by giving him all there is—land, furnishings, sister's and mother's share, everything in sight." No son or brother—a true lad—is such a hog, and any father is a big fool who would give him everything. But a son who has worked hard for dad has as much right to have his consent got to a loan or sale as the wife has under a dower law to control him thus.

"A BACH."

Saskatoon, July 26.

THE HILLS

FRANCES E. FALKENBURY

Up through the hills where the sky is grey and changing,
And the merry wind is knocking all the forest things about;
Where the hare and the fox the russet vales are ranging,
And the corbies answer hollow as they scatter at your shout—
Soft through the woods where the merry wind is shouting,
Through the heaven-kissing pines, where at eve the owlets hoot;
The little screeching owlets that are always fearing, doubting
That I will not keep the promise that I made them not to shoot—
Asleep in the hills with the bright stars shining o'er us,
The smell of fern and bracken coming through the camp-fire's smoke;
The wind up in the pine-trees humming soft its gentle chorus;
And the noises in the darkness of the woodland's furtive folk.

—McClure's.

LOVE—THE ALCHEMIST

Love is the alchemist of life. Love takes a book that you could buy for half-a-crown, writes your name and its own upon the fly-leaf, and instantly that work assumes a value in your eyes above the price of libraries bound in morocco. Love gives a simple flower, and long after it has crumpled into dust it blossoms in the soul, while its characteristic odor, wafted to you on some passing breeze, awakens a train of conflicting reflections. And love must sometimes be permitted to act upon its impulse, even if that impulse be towards prodigality. It must sometimes be allowed to consider the deeds rather than the needs of the recipient. When another life has touched and canonized us with a distinguishing grace; when it has brought to us a fine and permanent enthusiasm; when it has restored to us a joy which we had lost beyond all hope of recovery; the love cannot find an adequate expression in common and calculating ways. Thankofferings for special mercies belong to a class by themselves. In giving these we seek for something that can speak the language of the heart with a distinctive accent. In such rare hours we may give the sense of gratitude its way without restraint. To fetter it with

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Campbell, S., Carman, Man.	B	B	B	B	A	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Donley, E. E., Minto, Man.	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	A	B	C	C	C	C
Ewens, May, Bethany, Man.	B	B	B	B	A	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	B
Einarson, E., Winnipeg, Man.	B	A	A	C	A	C	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	C	B
Einarson, G., Pine Valley, Man.	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	A	B	B	C	C	B	B	C	C
Fullard, L., Esterhazy, Sask.	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Harrison, M., Graysville, Man.	B	C	B	B	C	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Henrickson, L., Churchbridge, Sask.	A	A	B	B	A	C	C	B	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B
Jamieson, N., Melita, Man.	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	C	C	C
Jones, E. M., West Selkirk, Man.	B	C	C	C	B	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	B
McPherson, S., Louise Bridge, Man.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Partridge, M., Sintaluta, Sask.	B	B	A	B	B	C	B	B	C	B	C	A	C	C	B	B
Playfair, E., Baldur, Man.	A	C	A	B	C	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Peturson, F., The Narrows, Man.	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	C	C	B	C	C	C	C
Thomson, E. M., Carberry, Man.	A	B	B	C	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B
White, H., Brandon, Man.	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	B	B
Zinkham, F., Regina, Sask.	A	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C

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the customary considerations of frugality, economy and utility would stifle it. Such gratitude cannot calculate in cool, utilitarian fashion.—Concerning the Christ.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Orange punch is a delicious cooling drink. For this concoction stir a cupful of sugar into a scant cupful of water and simmer for half an hour. Skim and let it get cold before adding the strained juice of four oranges and half as much lemon juice. Beat all well together, fill chilled tumblers with pounded ice and pour in enough of the syrup to fill up the interstices.

Lemonade for an invalid is made by a nurse in this way: A lemon sliced thin, the seeds are removed, three tablespoonfuls of sugar are sprinkled over it and two cupfuls of boiling water are turned over the whole. When the water is cold it is strained through a cheese-cloth.

When kid gloves show signs of breaking, press the edges close together and apply court plaster on the wrong side. If this is properly done it will have a much better appearance than stitching.

When the skin burns and is harsh to the touch, it does not need water. It should be cleansed with cold cream and wiped with a soft cloth, then sponged with a mild solution of benzoin and alcohol.

To remove an inkstain from a colored waist, put the stained part into sweet milk and let it remain until the milk sours. Hang the waist up and let it dry. Then brush off the dried milk and rinse with cold water.

When books become badly soiled, if not gilt-edged, close the book tightly, then erase the marks with an ink eraser. This will cut off all the rough edges, all soiled marks and leave the books very clean.

Stony Cake

In very unusual seasons the people of Rajputan, in India, are deprived of seeds

and succulent roots of grasses. Under these very adverse conditions the barks of trees and even pound up rocks are resorted to principally to give bulk to the scanty meal and thereby to stay the pangs of hunger for a longer time. A soft stone found on the Bikanir-Marwar border of Jaipura is largely used in that part of the country to give bulk to the meagre meal. This stone is friable and easily ground into fine powder. It contains an oleaginous substance which has some nutritive qualities, and the people have found that when finely ground and used in proportions of about one-fourth to three-fourths of flour it does not impair digestion for a considerable time.

◆◆◆

TRUTH

Doubt saves faith from credulity by inspiring investigation. Where all knowledge is environed by mystery, criticism has a wholesome and reverend office to perform, for all advancement must be made by patient investigation. Hence we may say not wholly evil is the perplexity which compels men to face their problems as did Arthur Hallam:

"Perplex in faith but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out.
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

"He fought his doubts and gathered
strength,
He would not make his judgment blind.
He faced the spectres of the mind
And laid them: Thus he came at length

To find a stronger faith his own."



No. 8388. Girl's Dress. A Dainty Frock for
Dressy Wear or General Wear.

Princess effects are as much in evidence for girls as for women. In the design here portrayed, the front is arranged to form a double box-plaited panel under a square yoke. The waist portions are laid with a group of dart tucks over the shoulders in front and a double box plait at the centre back. The skirt is gathered over the sides and laid in two box plats at the back. The pattern is cut in three box plats, 8, 10 and 12 years.

SIN EATERS

"Sin eaters" of the old days, like "mutes" of quite recent times, were hired performers at funerals. In consideration of sixpence in money, a bowl of beer and a crust of bread these sires, as they were called—"long, lean, ugly,

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

Not Merely the Best Value

or the best at a price, but positively the best, at any price.



Buy a pound packet, and if you don't find it superior to the tea you have been using you can return it and your grocer will refund purchase price.

lamentable rascals"—would by eating over the body take upon themselves all the sins of the deceased and so free him from afterward walking the earth as a ghost, so that his soul might rest in peace. This custom prevailed all over Wales and the adjoining English counties and was observed even down to 1886. This usage is said to have arisen from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv, 8, "They eat up the sin of my people." The more likely origin of this strange custom is the Levitical scapegoat. A much later remnant of this obtained at Amersden, Oxfordshire, where, after every funeral, a cake and a flagon of ale were brought to the minister in the church porch.—London Standard.

◆◆◆

SCIENTIFIC MOTHERHOOD

Oh, deary me! Oh, deary me!
That such a thing should ever be—
That motherhood should come at last
And 'mongst the sciences be classed,
With chemistry, astronomy,
And go an entomology!
I'm mighty glad you may be sure,
My mother was an amateur.

The scientific mother jogs,
Her infant like a thing of cogs,
And cradles now no longer rock,
Lest nervous systems they shall shock
The child is placed within a sling—
A sort of antiseptic swing—
And not too fast and not too slow,
Fair science sways him to and fro.

The little babe's no longer pressed
Against his untaught mother's breast,
But held at arm's length, so that he
May gather girth expansively,
And when his little tummy's filled
With milk and pepsin thrice distilled,
He goes to dreamland by the rule,
On couch of medicated wool.

The mother's kiss is obsolete,
As also is her hug so sweet,
Because that dearest kiss of youth,
Holds microbes dangerous, forsooth!
And every show of mother love,
With eyes lit like the skies above,
Is quite forbidden, lest it serve,
To enervate the infant nerve.

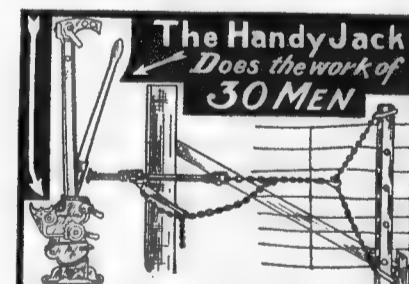
No scientific mother cheers
With baby talk the infant ears,
But mould his character with speech

Such as the icy purists teach;
And lullabies and soothi g hand
To send him off to slumberland,
Cold sicc e treats with s iks and shrugs
As merely se timental drugs.

And when perchance the science kid,
Hath done some wrong that is forbid,
He does not feel the gentle tap
Face downwards cross his mother's lap
But, shivering with fear and awe,
Is taught the majesty of the law—
That justi e holds a flaming sword—
Tho gh virtue still its own reward.

And when the child of science plays
'Tis all in scientific ways,
He may not pull his daddy's hair,
Or play his granddad is a bear—
A game like this would give you see
Fai t notions of zoology;
And fairy tales are all tabooed,
By scientific motherhood.

Poor little chap, by science bred,
On rule and regulation fed!
To go through all your baby time
With ne'er a song or nursery rhyme—
And not a bit of natural play,
To cheer you on your baby way!
Great Scott! I'm mighty glad I'm sure,
My mother was an amateur.



Is a Combination Lifting Jack and Wire Fence Stretcher. Equals any on the market, both in ease of operation and quantity of wire stretched; costs less and has a dozen other uses besides. Pulls posts, mends and stretches single wire, nets, tires, heads barrels, presses cider, lifts the heaviest loaded wagon, traction engine or small building. Easily operated, light in weight, 22 pounds. Works in any position, either pushing, pulling, lifting or pressing. Ever ready and always "Handy." Every farmer wants one and, at the price, cannot afford to be without. Guaranteed five years. AGENTS WANTED for every farming community. Make \$10.00 a day. No talking required, machine sells itself, thousands being sold. Write today for further particulars of this machine or the agency. Postcard brings it all.

HANDY JACK MFG. CO., Sarnia, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, MENTION THE GUIDE

THE FARMER IN POLITICS AND COMMERCE

Continued from Page 10

Judas' or a friend's only the future can tell. I do not hope for much from party politics unless we can create an independent party, and although we are almost the only nation that binds itself to two parties there seems little demand for a third. "Tories and grits turn out to your convention and select a farmer's candidate," was the advice of THE GUIDE and our leaders. And our political bosses enjoyed the joke, as if farmers were not as hide-bound in their politics as other people. "Farmer's Candidate" was the battle-cry. Everybody shouted "Farmer!" The premier was a "Farmer." The leader of the opposition was a "Farmer." Oh! yes, gentlemen, we farmers are great fools!

At Grand View I saw one of our farmer candidates on his own political platform, with a muzzle on, and two corporation lawyers were pleading his case for him. One of these lawyers who stated that he had recently put through a million dollars of bonds for the Roblin government, said that when he read Sam Hughes was elected, we would hear him cheering all the way from Winnipeg. The love of these corporation lawyers for the farmers' candidate is very touching. It is the most difficult task in the world. I believe to talk to the farmer on politics. As soon as he knows you are a Grit or Tory, prejudice springs up in the opposite camp, and he will not consider what you say on its merits. Some will even hate you intensely for stating what they know to be true, because it hurts their side. Many are Grits and Tories for the same reason that the dog turns around before it lies down, probably because his ancestors did it hundreds of years before.

This ignorant prejudice is deified into a virtue. If your father was a Grit or Tory before you, and you do not follow in his footsteps, you are a turncoat and a traitor. The people who are most affected by this feeling, are usually the most ignorant. They may not know what Dominion or provincial politics means, but that will only make them all the more positive that you are a great fool if you do not agree with them. I remember going through Montana some years ago. At a small station in the Highlands a shepherd came into the train with a stick and a jackknife and began to count all the people and notch his stick. Another fellow came in to take him away, and told me he had been doing that for two weeks. I asked him what was the matter, and he said "Poor Joe has the jiggers. There is no use talking to him until he comes out." These people I have been talking about are like poor Joe. They have the political jiggers, and it will be no use talking to them till they come out.

You all know that I am a Liberal, and many of my Tory friends have been teasing me lately about the bad licking I got on the 11th of July. Now, gentlemen, that view of things is all wrong. Whatever the Conservatives won at the last election, the Liberals won too; and what is more serious what the Liberals lost, the Tories lost. We are all citizens of the same province, governed by the same laws, and if we get makes good laws for the next five years, it will be as good for those who opposed him, as for those who supported him. Political strife is a species of insanity. Different people are affected in different ways, and our political bosses figure us out like a sum in arithmetic. Some have to be bullied, some coaxed, some made drunk, and some, like Judas have to get a handful of silver. It was a Yankee who said, "The farmers, be damned. I could hire one-half of the farmers to shoot the other half." And it is out of a whirlpool like this that you have to mould a nation's politics.

Now, let us take a close look at the machine. First, we have Sir Daniel McMillan, the deputy of the King, and according to a list published in THE GUIDE, he and Hon. R. Rogers have seats on the Grain Exchange. Therefore they are companions of the men who were fined \$5,500 for mixing wheat. Then you have the six cabinet ministers. They are all powerful. Their meetings are held in secret, and the railroad magnates, and

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Our new free delivery system makes it profitable for you to order your entire needs from this store.

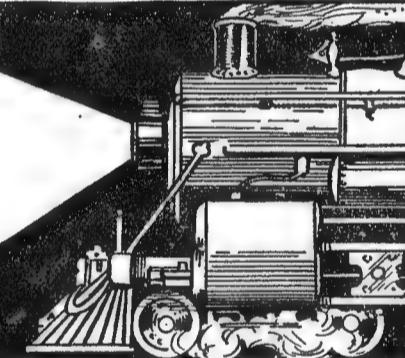
You can order any single article at any price, large or small, and we will send it cheerfully and promptly; but we suggest that you try to make each order as large as possible.

Follow carefully the instructions printed in the Catalogue.

N. B.—To get our New Fall and Winter Catalogue promptly send Post Card addressed to Dept. No. 1

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charter mongers approach, and strike bargains with them. The daily bread of the civil service is in their hands. The prisons, the asylums, the home for incurables are under their thumb. The license of every hotelkeeper depends on their whims. The school inspectors, the telephone commission, and now the elevator commission are dependent upon them. No matter whether they are good men or bad men, this is too much power to leave in the hands of any clique in a democratic country. These six men are supported by the majority of the house, whom they meet in caucus, and to whom they lay bare the schemes they expect to get voted through. Then there is the Opposition. No plums fall from the government tree into their mouths, and they can only watch the powerful ones through envious spectacles.

Is this our glorious British liberty? Government by the people and for the people. Education and direct legislation are the only remedies in sight, and although they were in the liberal platform, I do not believe they were rejected by a majority of the electors on the 11th of last month; but if they were they must be resurrected and fought for again. No subjects were so cruelly handled on the platform as these were. The only plausible arguments against compulsory education, were that we had bad roads, and our children were not clad well enough to go out in cold weather.

The government did not say it would make good roads, and find clothes for the naked. No! it said, "Poor little souls, you are hungry and naked, and have bad roads to travel. We will not ask you

to go to school, we will add to your sad plight 'Ignorance.' Take it as a gift from your Christian government!" I shall not speak just now on Direct Legislation. It may not be a cure-all; but when we get it we will not care what Laurier or Roblin think on a subject. We will find out what the people think. Then Democracy will be a reality and not a farce, as it now is in Canada.

In closing let me say a word or two about our Association. There are a great many people who would like to see it go smash; and it has been said that this man and that man were going to smash it. Now, the only people who can smash this Association are ourselves. If we are foolish enough to believe what this or that political party or paper says about our paper or leaders, and desert the Association at their bidding, of course nothing can save it. But it cannot be wrecked by a handful of soreheads. They may leave us, but I fear they will suffer more than we will. I once heard a story of a greenhorn out coon hunting. They had treed the coon and it was his turn to go up the tree, and saw off the limb. When he got up the coon was in the fork of the tree, and the greenhorn, in his excitement climbed out on the limb, and sawed himself off, and he got a terrible fall. That is what will happen to those who leave the Association. What have party politicians, or party newspapers done for us, that we should cut off our noses to spite our faces? For ead the Free Press one would think that the Liberals were right in their policy, and right in their men from ocean to ocean, and to read the Telegram, you would think the Tories

were right in their policy, and right in their men from ocean to ocean, and they polish their friends, and blacken their enemies, until the plain man cannot see the real countenance of anybody. Some Liberals are Pharisees enough to believe any bad story of Tories, and some Tories are Pharisees enough to believe any bad story of Liberals, and to break this disrespectful attitude towards each other is no easy task. God help the farmers that would turn down their GUIDE to please the Free Press or the Telegram, or desert his Association to please any political friends. Such a man would give away his children's bread to dogs. Our Association is the only defence we have against the commercial wolves who would devour us. Are we such imbeciles that we are afraid to say "Politics" in our Association? I believe that we will yet have to make our Association a political battleground, and treat politics as a life and death struggle, instead of making ourselves a political football for rich men to score goals with.

"The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labor spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon, the breaking up of homes, the misery, sickness, deaths of parents, children, wives, the despair and wildness which spring up in the hearts of the poor, when legal force, like a sharp harrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital rights of mankind. All this is contained in the land question."—CARDINAL MANNING.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

CLAIMS DIVINE RIGHT

A Berlin cable of August 26 said:—The speech delivered last night by Emperor William at the provincial banquet at Koenigsburg, in which he reiterated and emphasized his belief in the divine mandate by which he ruled; referred to the Prussian crown as bestowed by God's grace and not by parliaments or people's assemblies, and laid a lance against the present movement for woman suffrage, is the political sensation of the hour.

The leading organs of the German press devote extended comments to it, generally criticizing the emperor's utterances, and there are indications that the discourse will have a deep political effect upon the country. Nearly all the Berlin papers are discussing the subject in connection with the political crisis of November, 1908, when the publication by the London Daily Telegraph of an interview with the Emperor raised a storm against the uncontrolled public speaking of the Emperor.

The Vossische Zeitung, the Tageblatt, the Post and other papers point out the constitutional character of the Kingdom of Prussia in the Empire and enquire whether Chancellor Von Bethmann-Holweg was privy to the emperor's purpose of delivering such a speech. They predict that it will lead to the renewed discussion of the emperor's constitutional position when the Reichstag reassembles in November.

The strongly monarchistic Taegliche Rundschau, the favorite journal of the army officers, says: "This speech means a storm. Never before has Emperor William set into such clear relief his romantic, medieval idea of his non-responsibility to man's judgment, of his not being bound by the constitution and of ruling by God's free grace, against all these convictions and feelings which today determine our existence as a state."

"Why," asks the Taegliche Rundschau, should the emperor choose this moment to emphasize his ruling by God's grace and his own right when it will nourish an anti-monarchical agitation and good monarchists be thrown into a condition of tragic disruption."

The organ of the landed nobility, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, thoroughly approves of the declarations of the emperor. The Lokal Anzeiger lays stress upon the desire of the emperor that the people co-operate with him and points out that the emperor delivered the speech in the castle where the Prussian kings were formerly crowned. He said in this hall in May, 1890, "We Hohenzollers take our crown from heaven alone," and in the same place on September 6, 1894, he quoted the words of his grandfather, William I, about ruling by divine right and added, "so too do I take my kingdom by God's grace."

The Tageblatt affirms that although prices did not fall on the exchange trading was slack, and brokers apprehended an unfavorable influence from the speech upon markets at home and abroad.

DANGER TO EMPIRE

A London cable of August 26 said:—In an interview with the Morning Standard, Sir J. P. Whitney, premier of Ontario, said in regard to Imperial preference:

"We want something done. Something has got to be done or the Empire will be but a recollection. Conditions surrounding the British Empire to-day are very different from those which existed thirty years ago. If nothing is done during the next ten years, something serious will happen."

The Dominion is practically independent. The United States government recently did what they never did before. They came to Ottawa and requested reciprocity. We make our own treaties, so can you ask what will happen? The British people have set up a golden calf

to worship. They worship it, forbidding anybody to discuss its omnipotence or its rights to be worshipped.

If Britain goes on with this policy, the ties which bind the Dominion to her will be loosened. We want a remedy and if protection is the remedy, then let us have it. We do not care what we have so long as we are fairly treated. Give us this and the bonds that are so strong now will become even stronger.

* * *

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS

Following is a complete list of fall fairs for Saskatchewan:—

Carlton,	Sept. 6
Craik,	" 8
Tisdale,	" 13
Kinistino,	" 15
Duck Lake,	" 16
Paynton,	" 20
Maymont,	" 21
Radisson,	" 22
Asquith,	" 23
Togo,	" 27
Canora,	" 28
Watson,	" 29
Humboldt,	Sept. 20-21
Maple Creek,	21-22
North Battleford,	Oct. 11-12
Zealandia,	" 7
Melville,	Sept. 28

* * *

JAPAN ANEXES KOREA

A Tokio cable of August 24 said:—The text of the convention under which Korea the "hermit kingdom" is annexed to Japan was communicated at 11 o'clock this morning to the representatives of powers. The document which was signed Aug. 22 will be effective when officially promulgated. This will occur, according

NEW CEREAL MAPS

The Dominion Department of the Interior has just issued a map that is sure to find favor with the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The new map shows location and capacity in bushels of every point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta that has a grain elevator. The department also has in preparation and will issue about September 15 a cereal map showing in separate colors the acreage of each variety of grain in each township in the Prairie Provinces for 1909. This map will also contain the elevator capacity at each railway station. As soon as complete information is available a similar map will be issued for 1910. Any or all of the maps can be had free of charge upon application to R. E. Young, chief geographer and superintendent of railway lands, department of the Interior, Ottawa.

* * *

TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Canadian trade with South Africa continues to show a remarkable development. J. A. Chesley, Canadian trade commissioner at Cape Town, reports a gratifying advance in importations of Canadian products, especially of staple commodities in which Canadian exporters and manufacturers are principally concerned.

Imports of merchandise from Canada during the two months ended December 31, 1909, were valued at \$2,397,165, as compared with \$2,129,245 for the corresponding period of 1908 or an increase of \$262,920. Increases were largely in our domestic productions.

* * *

NO COAL SHORTAGE

A Fort William wire of August 26 said:—There will be no coal shortage

bugaboo in the West

this year. From the opening of navigation until yesterday more coal had been unloaded at Fort William than during any former corresponding period. The amount received was larger than that taken to any other Canadian port and a greater quantity of fuel than was ever shipped to any other single dock on the North American continent in similar space of time has been handled by the Canadian Pacific in Fort William.

Until last night a little more than 615,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal had been delivered at the C.P.R. docks here. Added to this is about 140,000 tons received by the Grand Trunk Pacific and some 5,000 tons unloaded at a private dock, which brings the total to 760,000 tons, fully 20 per cent. more than had been handled in the corresponding period of last year.

Only five cities on the continent—Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Superior and Duluth—lead Fort William in coal receipts.

Approximately 90 per cent. of the anthracite received here is for Western consumption, while the comparatively small amount of soft coal that is not consigned to Western wholesalers is used by the railways. Orders have been placed in Buffalo and Cleveland which will bring the total receipts here up to 1,250,000 tons by the close of navigation.

* * *

ROOSEVELT WILL FIGHT

A Herkimer, N. Y., wire of August 26 said:—If William Barnes, Jr., old guard leader, prepared the statement on the state situation which is issued yesterday with a view to arousing Mr. Roosevelt, he succeeded. Mr. Barnes said among other things: "The opponents of direct nominations, after the contest they have been through, will not violate the principles for which they have been fighting at the dictation of anyone, and it looks as if they will have to have the fight."

Mr. Roosevelt read the whole thing and laughed and scowled while he was doing it. He gave out a limited statement

himself in which he promised to give Barnes, Woodruff and the old guard all the fight they were looking for and more.

Mr. Roosevelt will go to the Saratoga convention next month beyond a shadow of a doubt. He cannot side-step that now. He has stated his position so clearly there can be no question of the attitude he will assume and his attack on Sherman through Senator Davenport at Utica makes it imperative that he shall fight the vice-president from beginning to end. Present indications point to the liveliest Republican convention in years, provided that the Barnes-Woodruff coterie take the stand they have threatened to take.

From what Mr. Roosevelt said at the house of Douglas Robinson, the chances that he will attempt to unseat Mr. Sherman from the temporary chairmanship are strong. He had a hand at that sort of game at the national convention in 1884. Mr. Roosevelt remarked, however, that he is not certain just what course of action he will pursue, further than to utterly slam the machine and work for a progressive platform and progressive candidate.

It may be said in passing that Mr. Roosevelt is not blind to the fact that Barnes and the others might knife the ticket at the polls in case Roosevelt storms the convention at Saratoga. He realizes as well as anybody that the Republicans have a poor chance to win unless they pull together as a unit and they are not going to do that without a miracle coming to pass. The old guard is for the machine and Roosevelt is against it.

* * *

SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION

A Regina wire of August 24 said:—The Saskatchewan elevator commission has completed its duties so far as investigation of the marketing of grain in the province is concerned and also with regard to the merchandizing of grain at Winnipeg, and at exchange points of the United States. The members of the commission have just returned from a tour of the United States where different grain exchanges were visited and a preparation of reports to be made to the government of the province will complete their duties. It is expected that this report will be ready to be submitted in about three weeks' time.

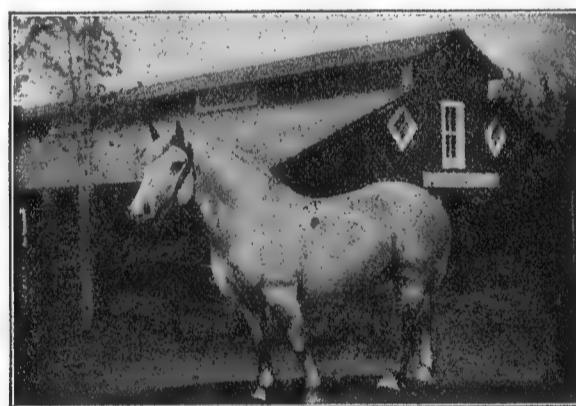
The report will deal with conditions throughout the province so far as the operation of grain elevators is concerned, and upon it is expected that the government will have a course of action with regard to the proposal that all elevators should be placed under the control and operation of the government. But there will be another important feature of the report which will deal with the merchandizing of grain in the province and the advisability of the operation of a Saskatchewan Grain Exchange and it was with regard to this proposal that the commissioners visited the exchange at Winnipeg and the exchanges of the United States.

After an investigation of conditions under which the exchange is operated at Winnipeg the members of commission crossed the border to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The chief aim of this visit was to find out how it is that the Dakotas which are in somewhat the same position as Alberta and Saskatchewan have no grain exchange. It was found that there had been such a project some years ago but that it never came to anything and was never seriously taken up.

The difficulty which faces the Dakotas and which may be considered as the outcome of similar conditions to those existing in Saskatchewan is that were there an exchange the wheat would all have to be sent through to the one point, making the success of the exchange a question of much uncertainty.

On the return journey the commissioners paid a visit to the elevators at Port Arthur, not for the purpose of getting any particular information, but to see for themselves conditions there in view of the interest of the wheat growers of Saskatchewan in the handling of wheat there.

They also visited exchanges at Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago, and in every instance they were shown the greatest courtesy.



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SASKATCHEWAN CROP

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture on August 23 issued its official estimate of the total grain production of the province for the year 1910. The information, which is compiled by the department, based on returns from between six and seven hundred correspondents, indicates that the total grain production this year will amount to 161,912,790 bushels, divided as follows:

Wheat.—Estimated acreage, 4,642,000; average yield, 14.7; total production, 68,416,000.

Oats.—Estimated acreage, 2,103,000; average yield, 39.7; total production, 83,500,000.

Barley.—Estimated acreage, 237,100; average yield, 26.1; total production, 6,199,200.

Flax.—Estimated acreage, 393,100; average yield, 9.66; total production, 3,797,590.

Seen that evening relative to the above report, Hon. W. R. Motherwell expressed satisfaction at the splendid showing the province was able to make under the unfavorable conditions, the chief of which was the entirely unsuitable tillage methods followed in most of the newer settlements. The fact, he said, that good fields of wheat, ranging from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre, could be found throughout the entire province wherever grain was being grown went to show that the man and the methods had a most important bearing on results. Invariably the man is all right, but it is with the greatest reluctance that many settlers discard the old methods that may have been suitable enough from whence they came.

Naming Western Wheat

Mr. Motherwell expressed his opinion that this year's experience would produce more good farmers, and do more for the cause of sound farming principles than a dozen bumper years, such as 1909. The minister suggested that, now that Saskatchewan has approximately between 65 and 70 per cent. of the entire wheat output of the west, the time seemed opportune to rechristen the chief staple export. Alberta, with a total estimate of some two million bushels of winter wheat, carries the name "Alberta red." Manitoba, with an estimate of 30,000,000 of spring wheat, has her name prefixed to the entire western spring wheat product. Saskatchewan, on the other hand,

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NOW and all the time. I always pay more than your local store, and pay cash. I also pay the express both ways, and look after your fillers' but I want the GENUINE ARTICLE, and they must be free from all dirt and nest stains. Keep your hens laying now and all winter. Write me.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of standing homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years. cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

with her 69,000,000 bushels of wheat, is permitted to look on modestly, and produce the goods. Concluding his interview with the press representative, Mr. Motherwell advanced the following suggestion:

"Since the interests of all Canada are more or less identified with the west, why not get away from provincialist and call our wheat "Canada West" instead of the localized term, "Manitoba," old and familiar as that term has become."

WHEAT CROP 1910

A cablegram from the International Institute, Rome, today, gives the yield (in bushels) of the wheat crop estimated August 1st, as follows:

	1910	1909
bushels	bushels	
Spain	136,797,616	144,089,351 (a)
Hungary	189,137,520	124,989,058
Roumania	197,879,822	58,866,797
Japan	22,047,674	23,035,612

In Great Britain the yield per acre is 31.93 bushels compared with 34.47 last year. Conditions in Germany same as reported July 1st. Austria shows some deterioration.

(a). Standard bushel of 60 pounds. The following communications have been received from the British consul general at Odessa: Vice-consul Sinclair of Boston reports as follows under date July 5th, 1910: "According to a report from the local agricultural society dated 27th June, both spring and winter cereals had suffered from drought in the governments of Saratoff, Tamboff, Voronezh, Stavropol and in the Ron territory in the second half of June (new style). In the North Caucasus, in the Ter and Kuban territories, crops have suffered much from heavy rain and hail and insects." The British vice-consul at Kharkov reports that the rains have some too late to improve perceptibly the summer wheat, but that the millet is excellent.

Vice-consul Bagge, of Nicolaiev, reports as follows under date July 5th, 1910, concerning the grain harvest of the governments of Kherson, Kharkov, Poltava, Taurida and S. Kieff:

"Rye: very good, it is being cut everywhere; barley—quite good, harvest operations have begun in all districts; winter wheat—very good, harvesting has been begun generally; spring wheat—the great heat of the last few days has already done some damage, and unless cooler weather sets in in the next few days considerable damage will result. Cutting commences in a fortnight. It should be remembered that spring wheat occupies about three quarters of the total wheat area sown. On the whole the harvest is not expected now to be above the average, as was hoped ten days ago. With an average harvest and a large stock of grain from last year's harvest left in the country, a brisk export can be expected."

T. K. DOHERTY,
Aug. 20. Canadian Correspondent,
International Institute of
Agriculture.

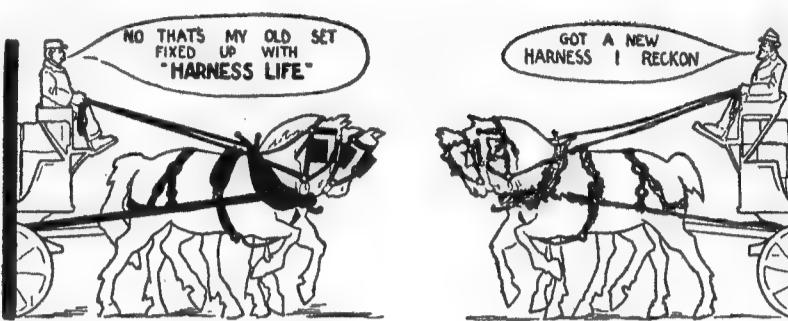
Note.—These reports of the International Institute of Agriculture will hereafter be published regularly in THE GUIDE as they are issued.

ELEVATORS PURCHASED

During the past week the Manitoba Elevator Commission has purchased nineteen more elevators. These with the eighty-three announced last week and the ten under construction make a total of 112 structures in the new government line with a total capacity of about three million bushels. The points at which the nineteen elevators are located are: Fairview, capacity 30,000 bushels; Lyleton, 60,000; Underhill, 50,000; Ninga, 24,000; Stockton, 22,000; Nesbitt, 28,000; Elva, 25,000; Homewood, 25,000; Dauphin, 24,000; Silver Plains, 15,000; Letellier, 24,000; Hilton, 30,000; Oakburn, 30,000; Napinka, 28,000; Greenway, 15,000; Elva, 35,000; Underhill, 30,000; Sinclair, 25,000; Wellwood, 30,000. The first three mentioned were farmers' elevators, the next twelve were of the Dominion line, and the last four of the Western line.

WHEAT STATISTICS

The visible supply of wheat in the United States increased 2,535,000 bushels last week to 24,997,000 bushels compared with a total of only 8,362,000 bushels a year ago.



LOTS OF MEN

Horse owners and teamsters have ruined good harness by using harness dressings containing acids, varnish and shellac. Dressings of this kind produce a cheap brilliant finish, harden the surface, causing cracks and kinks which ruins the life and fibre of the leather.

HARNESS LIFE

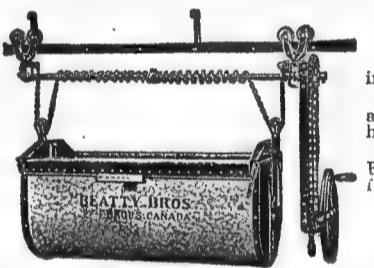
Contains no acids, shellac or varnish. It is prepared from secret process oils which penetrate and preserve the leather. One application will take out the kinks, cracks and hard spots, leaving an absolutely waterproof finish.

A sample tin 25¢ from your dealer. If not from him order direct. \$2.00 per gallon, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

The Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.

Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg,

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar and a great number of Ranch Remedies. Write for Booklet.

The "BT" Litter Carrier
HAS FEATURES THAT SHREWD BUYERS APPRECIATE

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Only the very best materials are allowed to enter into the construction of the "BT" Carrier.

These features, together with other points of advantage which the "BT" has over other makes, have made it famous.

Our new catalogue on the "BT" LITTER CARRIER is just out and a copy will be mailed you free if you send us your name and address.

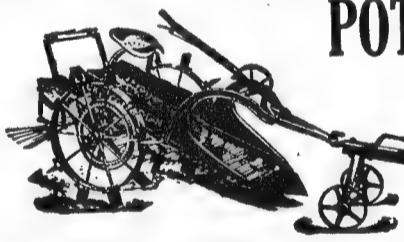
We also manufacture STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS, HAY TOOLS, ETC. ::

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BEATTY BROS., Brandon, Man.

Head Office and Factory:
FERGUS, Ont.

POTATO MACHINERY



The O.K. Canadian Two-Horse Elevator Digger will dig your crop and do it well. If you are in need of a digger you can do no better than to secure one of our machines. Write for our catalogue and prices.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited
122 Stone Road - - - GALT, Ontario

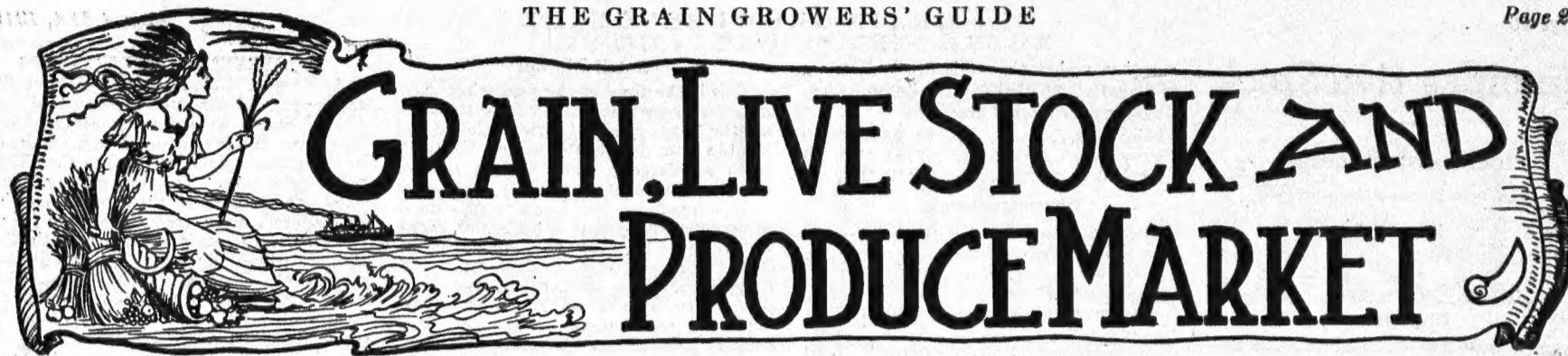
We have a transfer house at Winnipeg

The Canadian visible decreased 70,000 bushels to 2,641,000 bushels against only 771,000 bushels a year ago. The amount of breadstuffs on ocean passage increased 1,992,000 bushels during the past week. World's shipments showed a further increase, the total being 14,032,000 bushels against 8,992,000 bushels a year ago. Of the foregoing the continent took 8,608,000 bushels against 8,903,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago public elevator stocks increased 720,000 bushels for the week to 5,915,000 bushels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

(AUGUST 29)

Wheat was unsettled, and September sold at 100½ to 99 7-8; December at 104½ to 104 1-8; and March at 109 7-8 and 109 1-4. The wheat market was very narrow, a fraction above and below Saturday's close, mainly above. Local speculators were buying. Trade was more influenced by the stronger European markets than by other news. Statistics were extremely bearish, Danubian, Rus-



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Letter

(BY PROCTER & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 16)

We wrote you last on the 9th inst. The improvement in wheat therein noted continued up till the end of last week, when the October option touched 7/9 5/8, or within 33/d. per cental of the highest previous point, the advance being due mainly to the strength in France. That country has had persistently bad weather for all her crops since the early spring-time, and has already harvested the greater part of the wheat crop in the south and centre under disadvantageous conditions. It seems pretty certain that France will require to buy considerably of foreign wheat some time during the present cereal year. Already it is estimated that her purchases amount to close on 1,000,000 qrs., though as far as we can judge these have been made more by speculators than by consumers. The weather during the past day or two has improved so that in the North farmers have had a chance of getting their crop in better condition. It is therefore possible that the demand for foreign wheat will slacken there, for until the duty is reduced or the French market advances 2/- or 3/- per qr. as against other European markets remaining stationary, she will have to pay too dear a price to make importation attractive. Although it is probable the French government will have to remove a portion of the duty ultimately, they will naturally defer doing this as long as possible, to enable the farmers to reap the fullest benefit of the prices now current.

In Germany unsettled weather has also given place to more stable conditions, and the crop there is probably being gathered in fairly good shape. As mentioned last week, there are indications that Germany is desirous of exporting some of her new wheat, though, of course, she will ultimately require to bring in foreign in its place, as it is likely that her crop will need supplementing to the extent of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 qrs.—a rather lesser quantity than sufficed last year. Italy continues to buy foreign wheat, for her harvest has been a disappointing one. Her needs are being met largely by the Danube, who must have sold very freely. Shipments from the latter quarter have already done something to swell the world's total to a larger figure than usual so early in the season, the shipments during the past three weeks averaging some 250,000 to 300,000 qrs. more per week than the last few years. Russia has about shared equally with the Danube in shipping this excess over last season, but these shipments are probably mostly old wheat, for Russia has so far not entered the market freely with her new crops, the condition and quality of which seem very variable. There will be very few wheats as good as last year, while a good deal will be very much worse, much of the Ulka wheat being described as bushelling little more than 56 lbs. No doubt offers from that country will soon become increasingly plentiful, and, with buyers fighting shy of the poorer qualities, these offers may prove rather depressing. India, despite continued favorable conditions for her autumn food crops, is still showing no hurry to market her large surplus of wheat. In the Argentine welcome rains have fallen over the south and centre, while to-night we hear that the prolonged drought in the north looks like being relieved to some extent. A general rainfall before the end of this month would probably put the northern crop in good shape, for there was a fair amount of moisture in the ground at time of seeding.

Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, AUGUST 9, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are firmly held for 3d. to 6d. advance for White sorts.

Off Coast Cargoes.—38/- (approx. \$1.14) now asked for Australians, this price also for Red Walla.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—39/- (approx. \$1.17) said obtainable for 13,000 qrs., three ports, June tenderable. Parcels of Australian August-September offer at 37/1½ (approx. \$1.11½).

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet, about unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea August-September offers at 37/- to 40/3 (approx. \$1.11 to \$1.30½). Steamers of Danubian 64-65 lbs. afloat are held at 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½); 62-63 lbs. August-September asks 36/- (approx. \$1.08); 63-64 lbs. loading offers at 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½). Danubian parcels to Liverpool 62-63 lbs. August-September are held at 34/9 (approx. \$1.04½), and 61-62 lbs. August-September offers at 34/1½ (approx. \$1.02½).

River Plate Wheat.—35/- (approx. \$1.05) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, 61 lbs. August-September; 35/3 (approx. \$1.05½) asked for Rosafe, 61 lbs. same position. 34/6 (approx. \$1.03½) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, 61 lbs., July and July-Aug.

Canadian and U. S. A. wheat parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are quiet at unchanged prices, parcels to London are quiet and about 3d. lower.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	Afloat	39/-	approx. \$1.17
No. 1 Nor. Man. " Aug.-Sept.		39/-	" 1.17
No. 2 Nor. Man. " Afloat		38/-	" 1.14
No. 2 Nor. Man. " Aug.-Sept.		38/-	" 1.14
No. 3 Nor. Man. " Afloat		37/-	" 1.11
No. 3 Nor. Man. " Aug.-Sept.		37/-	" 1.11
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	Aug.	39/3	approx. \$1.17½
No. 2 Nor. Man. " Aug.		38/3	" 1.14½
No. 3 Nor. Man. " Aug.		37/9	" 1.13½

Indian parcels to Liverpool are quiet with a moderate inquiry at late rates.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	7/4½	approx. \$1.06 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	July-August	7/4½	" 1.06 4-5
Choice White Kurrachee	Aug.-Sept.	7/4½	" 1.06 4-5
Red Kurrachee	Aug.-Sept.	7/3½	" 1.04 3-5
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat		approx. \$1.06
Choice White Bombay	May-June		"

Indian parcels for London are unchanged to 3d. dearer.

Choice White Kurrachee	By 15th July	36/6	approx. \$1.08
Choice White Kurrachee	July	36/3	" 1.08½
Choice White Kurrachee	July-Aug.	36/6	" 1.09½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	Afloat	36/3 to 37/9	approx. \$1.08½ to \$1.13½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.			
8,825 qrs. White Walla		B-L 11/4	36/7½ approx. \$1.09½
4,838 qrs. Turkey Red			
2,150 qrs. Blue Stem			
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH.			
12,100 qrs. South Australian		B-L 20/5	37/6 approx. \$1.12½

8,200 qrs. West Australian	B-L 1/6	37/-	" 1.11
13,000 qrs. Azoff-Black Sea	B-L 1/8	39/3	" 1.17½

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

13,500 qrs. South Australian	B-L 1/5	37/9	approx. \$1.13½
7,500 qrs. South Australian	B-L 16/6	38/-	" 1.14

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

9,800 qrs. New South Wales	B-L 26/4	37/9	approx. \$1.13½
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SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

500 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	36/7½	approx. \$1.09½
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/6	approx. \$1.15½
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Aug.-Sept.	38/3	approx. \$1.14½
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MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/10½	approx. \$1.17½
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(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	38/-	approx. \$1.14
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	37/6	approx. \$1.12½
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	38/-	approx. \$1.14
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MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/-	approx. \$1.17
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1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.

	Afloat	38/-	" 1.14
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/3	approx. \$1.17½
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1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.

	Afloat	38/-	" 1.14
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1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.

	Aug. 15-Sept.	38/3	approx. \$1.14½
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Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, AUGUST 30, 1910.)

For the week ending August 27th, we have had a constant good demand for 1 Nor. and 2 Nor. old crop. It seems as if the balance of over one million bushels in store Fort William and Port Arthur, must be held by farmers. New wheat has commenced to come out rapidly and has brought premiums of from three to three and three-quarter cents over the price of the October option. Most of the new crop is grading 1 Nor. We believe that those who intend to sell their early shipments inside the next three or four weeks would do well to take advantage of the good premiums now offering.

Oats have been a slow trade and have been almost uniformly purchased by the terminal elevator companies, who have in turn sold the oats for October delivery, thus insuring their storage charges in the interval.

Old barley has been absolutely without demand, though new barley, if it will malt, is worth 48c. store Port Arthur or Fort William.

Flax is holding steady with a good demand.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for October-December and May delivery:

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
</tbl_info

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	4324	479	690
C. N. R.	762	163	121
Totals	5086	642	811

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	997
Butchers east from last week	201
Feeders east from last week	58
Exporters east this week	1007
Butchers east this week	892
Feeders east this week	450
Exporters held over	258
Butchers held over	308
Feeders held over	188
Consumed locally	1983

Cattle

The run of cattle last week was smaller than the previous week, totals being 5068 and 6837 respectively. The reduction in numbers was about equal in all classes. The range of prices remained the same as the previous week but the market on the bulk of the stock that arrived was from ten to fifteen cents per cwt. higher for the same class during previous week with the exception of exporters. The entire run could only be classed as fair and very few top notch animals were among the arrivals. A couple of carloads caught the top butcher figures but the large majority sold very much below that price some going as low as \$2.75 per cwt. Bulk of the butcher run changed hands at \$4.00 to \$4.75. Eastern buyers took a great many of the best butchers for their markets. This trade is doing a lot toward holding up prices and until the big fall runs arrive there is little likelihood of prices showing any decline. Many traders are of the opinion that the fall run will not be large enough to put prices down to any great extent.

The run of exporters was not as large as during many previous weeks. Quality and prices remained the same as last week. Practically all of these came from Alberta and there are very few animals of export quality among the sales cattle. Eastern buyers took a fairly large bunch of feeders. Receipts of calves were light and prices held steady.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Fair to good shipping and export steers	5.00 " 5.25
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.25
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.35
Common steers and heifers	3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows	3.85 " 4.40
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.75
Common cows	2.00 " 2.75
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.75
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.00 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 " 4.00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.25 " 3.75
Light stockers	2.50 " 3.00
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

Hog receipts were practically the same as the previous week there being only one head difference in the totals. These light receipts gave strength to the market and some shipments sold up to \$9.00 but at present packers are offering only an \$8.50 top. If the receipts continue light the chances are that the \$9.00 figure will be reached again this week. The cool

weather makes the pork demand strong and there is no chance of a slump.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.25 to \$8.50
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs.	7.25 " 8.00
Stags	5.50 " 6.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts were heavier than for some time most coming from eastern points. Prices were steady.

Prices quoted are:

Good light weight sheep	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Heavy sheep	4.50 " 5.00
Choice lambs	6.00 " 7.00

♦ ♦ ♦

Country Produce

Wholesale Market

Butter

Butter prices are holding steady with last week. Receipts are just about enough to take care of the local demand. Dealers are not getting any surplus as yet to put into storage but think they will have no trouble in this respect when harvesting operations are over. The make in Ontario has been a large one and will regulate prices during the fall and help out in storage here. Wholesalers quote the following prices:

Fancy dairy in tubs	20c.
Number One dairy	19c.
Good round lots without culs or mold	18c.
Number Two	17c.
Cooking grades	16c.

Eggs

Prices paid by wholesalers for fresh gathered eggs have taken a jump of three cents during the past week due to very light local receipts and the necessity of importing stock from Ontario. This is the earliest date in some years that this has been necessary, the time that the Ontario product comes on our market generally being about the last week in September. Wholesale prices quoted, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling are:

Strictly fresh gathered	23c.
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Cheese

Cheese prices are holding steady at 10 1/4 cents per pound. There are evidences of a better outside demand and quotations should show no decline.

Poultry

The market was never better for live poultry. The local demand is strong and dealers state that they can handle a large supply. The abattoirs quote the following prices:

Spring chickens, per pound	15c.
Fowl, per pound	11c.
Old roosters, per pound	7c.
Turkeys, per pound	15c.
Geese, per pound	12c.
Ducks, per pound	14c.

Hay

Receipts of hay have been larger during the past week than for some time and the long expected break in prices came all grades showing a decline of 50 cents per ton. Dealers state that they are getting all they can handle and do not look for exceptionally strong prices this winter. Prices quoted per ton on track Winnipeg are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$14.50
No. 1 Prairie	10.50
No. 2 Prairie	9.50

Potatoes

New potatoes are not coming in very freely and prices are holding steady and in some cases are higher than last week. In fact, choice shipments will bring ten cents per bushel more than our last quotations. Most of the potatoes coming in are very small and it looks as if the crop would be shorter than looked for. Wholesalers are paying 60 to 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Retail Market

This is the time of the year when shipments may be made direct from the farm to the city retailer with little or no trouble from over-heating, etc. To work up a satisfactory trade with a retailer the product must be strictly first class and shipped in good shape. General recommendations for this trade are given in an article on page 16 of this issue of THE GUIDE and it is needless to repeat them here. The market editor will be pleased to answer all inquiries as to Winnipeg connections where high class country produce may be sold. Retailers quote the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 24c.

Strictly fancy dairy, gallon crocks 20c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 27c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, undrawn, head and feet on 20c.

Fowl (shipped the same as chickens) 15c.

Turkeys 16c.

Ducks, drawn 15c.

Geese, drawn 16c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Old Country Cattle

(AUGUST 29)

Liverpool—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, say that to-day's Birkenhead market held firm at Saturday's quotations which were for Canadian steers from 13 1/4 to 14 cents per pound, and ranch steers from 11 1/2 to 12 1/4 cents.

♦ ♦ ♦

Toronto Live Stock

(AUGUST 29)

The first indication of a revival of activity in cattle trade after the usual sluggish summer season was observed this morning at the Union stock yards. Trade was brisk and large run of cattle moved off the market almost entirely before noon. As a result of this renewal of life in trade prices for export and butcher cattle were advanced 15 cents per cwt. over the quotations of last week.

A sure indication of an active interest in the market from the export buyers this morning was the early hour at which the heavy cattle began to pass over the scales. The large buyers from Chicago bought freely reporting the existence of more than the usual amount of available space from Boston port. They paid on an average of from \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt. for good exports and a very large proportion of the run was of superior quality. As high as \$6.65 was paid for an extra choice load. The medium class of heavy beef sold at from \$5.60 to \$5.75 per cwt.

♦ ♦ ♦

Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

Australian	7 9/1 approx.	\$1.12 1-5
Patagonian	7 8/1	1.11
Hard Spring	8/5	1.21 1-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/4	1.20
2 Nor. Man.	8/0 1/2	1.15 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/11	1.14
2 Hard Winter	7/10	1.12 4-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian	7/6 1/2	1.08 3-5
1 Chilian	7/5	1.07
2 Club Calcutta	7/6 1/2	1.08 3-5
Rosafe	7/6 1/2	1.08 3-5
Barusso	7/8 1/2	1.11

Namao, Alta.

CO-OPERATE ON FUEL

Editor, GUIDE:—In a year when in many parts of the country crops are a partial or entire failure, it is up to the farmer to save a dollar where he can. It appears to me that a considerable saving could be effected in the fuel bill by the members of local associations combining and buying their coal in car lots from the producer, thus saving middlemen's profits which are in most cases more than might be called legitimate and in times of shortage exorbitant; also by making an estimate of what will be consumed they could order, say, a car a month or whatever they require and thereby assure a cheap and efficient supply of fuel. I understand that the secretaries of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and United Farmers associations are in touch with reliable firms in this business and no doubt they would help us in this matter if communicated with.

J. B. RICHARDSON.

SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE

Cor. Portage Ave. and Edmonton Street

— WINNIPEG, MAN. —

Fall Term now open. Students may enter at any time.

Write today for large free prospectus "G."

Success Business College

Another Successful Year Closed

June 30th brought to a close **THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR** the Farmers' Company has ever had. Never was there a year when the Farmers' Company was so strongly opposed by the elevator and allied interests, and never was there a year when its business was half so large.

What is the Reason?

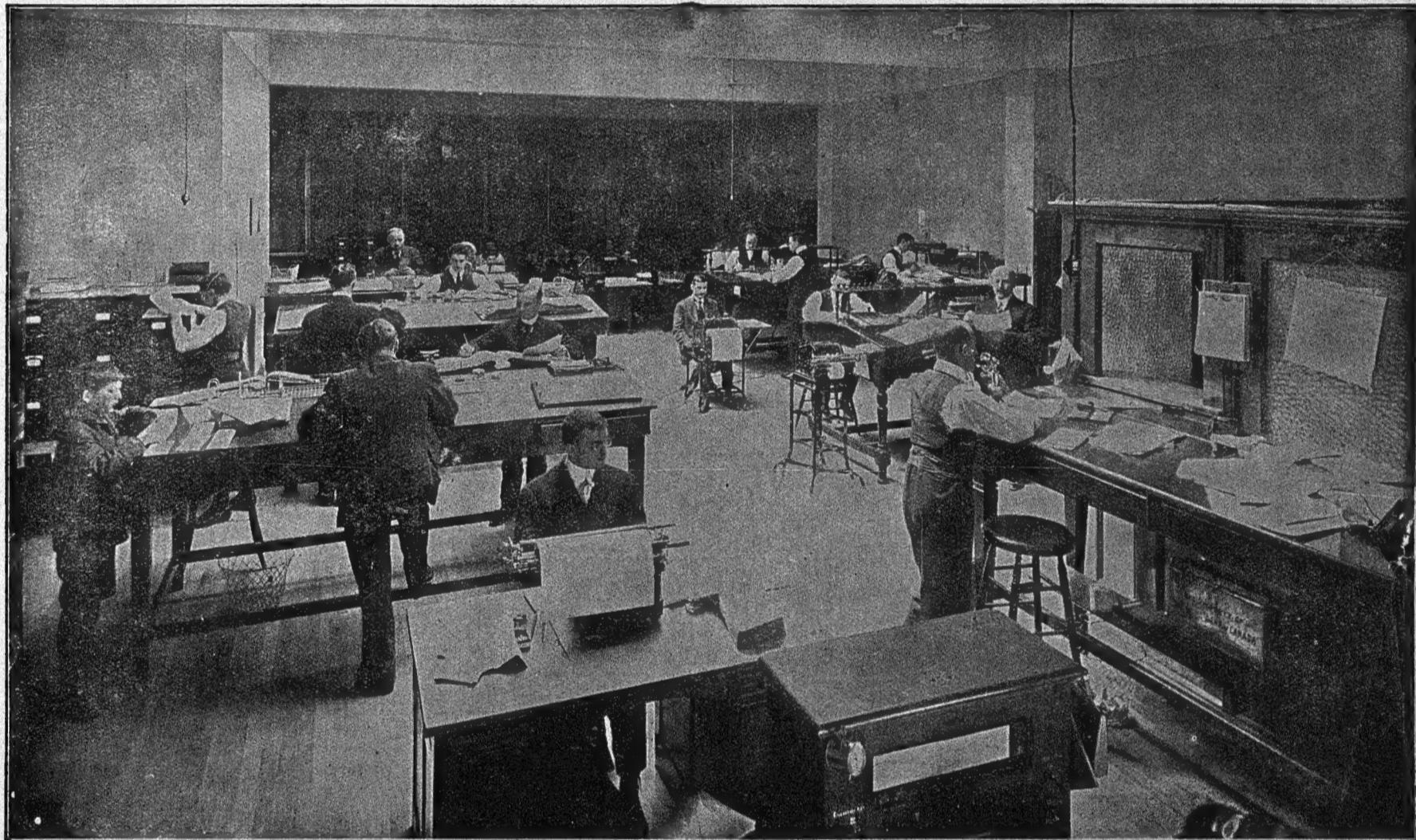
AGO, with LOW PRICES, EXCESSIVE DOCKAGE, POOR WEIGHTS, and a host of other troubles.

Grain Growers

Why, because our farmers realized that if they did not support their own Company they would be BACK WHERE THEY WERE FOUR YEARS

AGO, with LOW PRICES, EXCESSIVE DOCKAGE, POOR WEIGHTS, and a host of other troubles.

work hard for your Company. Get your neighbors interested. Get them to ship their grain and take stock in the Company. If you require further information to help you, WRITE us for BOOKLETS.



GRAIN DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO., WINNIPEG—ONE OF THE LARGEST GRAIN OFFICES IN CANADA

Through this office the past season the Western farmers have marketed over 16,000,000 bushels of their grain, and exported 6,000,000 bushels directly to the hands of the consumer. This is the only way the farmer can hope to get the full value of his grain.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

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NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

PAYING OUT MONEY IS A PLEASURE

When You Know that You are RECEIVING 125% VALUE IN RETURN

You have a decided pleasure in the "paying out" of \$100.00 for a horse when you know that he is worth \$125.00, or \$135.00.

That's just the way you can figure on our Grocery Bills. You pay us \$10.00 for the same groceries (including freight) that would cost you \$12.50 or more otherwise. You see, our prices are always at rock-bottom so that you can safely figure on at least a saving of 25 per cent. every day in the week and every week in the year.

Canned Vegetables—

Corn, per tin, 10c.; per 2 dozen tins, \$2.15.
Peas, per tin, 11c.; per 2 dozen tins, \$2.50.
Beans, per tin, 10c.; per 2 dozen tins, \$2.15.
Tomatoes, per tin, 10c.; per 2 dozen tins, \$2.35.

Canned Fish—

Salmon, fresh, pink, per tin, 10c.; rich pink, per tin, 14c.
Kippered Herrings, Canadian, per tin, 10c.; imported, 13c.
Fresh Herrings, per tin, 11c.
Sardines, Brunswick Brand, 6 tins for 25c.. King Oscar Brand, 6 tins for 70c.

Evaporated Fruit—

Apples, per lb., 11c.; per 25 lbs., \$2.65; 50 lbs., \$4.80.
Apricots, per lb., 17c.; per 25 lbs., \$4.00.
Peaches, per 1 lb., 10c.; per 25 lbs., \$2.45.
Pears, 1 lb., 12c.; per 25 lbs., \$2.90.
Cherries, per lb., 18c.; per 6 lbs., \$1.00.
Prunes, small, per lb., 7c.; per 25 lbs., \$1.65.
Prunes (Special), large size. According to the present market, these prunes are worth 85c. per 10-lb. box. A limited number this month at 10-lb. box for 70c.
Raisins, select stock, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Raisins, seeded, 12-oz. packages, 7c.
Seeded Raisins, full 16-oz. packages, 3 for 25c.
Currants, extra clean goods, 3 lbs. for 25c.; 25 lbs. for \$1.95.

Extracts—

Flavor as follows: Lemon, vanilla, almond, pineapple, orange, strawberry, raspberry. "Our Select" Brand, 2½ oz. bottle, 8c.; 4-oz. bottle, 25c. MacLaren's Double Strength, 2½ oz. bottle, 20c.; 4-oz. bottle, 30c.; 8 oz. bottle, 45c.; 16-oz. bottle, 75c.

Now, let us consider those Groceries you will need next week. Do you consider it wise to buy them in the ordinary way knowing that every time you pay out \$1.25, you pay out 25 cents needlessly.

Can you imagine the Grain Buyer paying you \$1.25 on dollar wheat? Or the merchant paying you 30 cents on 25 cent butter? No, they do not work along that principle, yet is it possible that you pay \$1.25 for Groceries amounting to the value of \$1.00 (according to our standard of values)?

A comparison of the prices quoted on this page with those you always pay should be interesting and profitable to you.

Suppose you make up a trial order, send it in now and the same order filled with the freshest and purest goods you ever had, will be on the way back within 24 hours.

Tea

Some months ago before the recent advance in price of teas, we saw a sample of a special blend of very choice Orange Pekoes, expertly combined by that world-famed tea firm, the Joseph Tetley Co., of London, Eng., owners of the greatest tea gardens in India and Ceylon. We were so favorably impressed by the fragrance and strength of this tea, that we immediately placed a large order for same, to be shipped to us in the original 10-lb. lead-lined caddies. This tea we expect to arrive in Winnipeg in less than a week, and if a 25 per cent. saving is any inducement to our readers, we will be sold out before the end of the month. \$2.90

Vinegars

Better value than ever and just in time for the pickling season. "Wilson's," you know, is the best brand in Canada, so will make no mistake in ordering liberally. Per 5-gal. pail (wax-lined), \$1.75

Mixed Pickling Spice

The most select spices combined in just the right quantities for pickling. Regular, per lb., 30c. Special per lb., 22c.

Coffee, Montrose Blend.—A rich, smooth flavor, aromatic, mild coffee. A usual 45c. line. Per 5-lb. cannister, \$3.45.

Coffee, Oxford Brand.—This blend will be difficult to duplicate at any price. A combination of the most select coffees grown. Per 5-lb. cannister, \$2.00; per 10-lb. cannister, \$3.85.

Coffee Leader Blend.—A combination of choice old, well matured Mexican and American coffees. A regular 30c. coffee, per 5 lb., cannister, \$1.05; Per 10-lb. cannister, \$2.05.

Coffee.—**Green Rio.**—A good line, per lb., 15c.; per 5 lb., 70c.

These lines of coffee are sold in the bean only, thus giving you the full original flavor and strength.

Coal Oil

We realize that most Farmers are paying out from 25 to 40 per cent. more money for their Coal Oil, than would be necessary were they able to buy it direct from the refiners. Such a connection is now possible. We have just completed arrangements, to have the best grades of Coal Oil shipped to our customers direct from the Oil wells, at the price ordinarily charged the Coal Oil merchant, by the refiners. This direct connection will mean a big saving to every consumer of Coal Oil in Western Canada. While we are handling all grades of oil marketed by the refiners, we quote prices only on the four best grades, possible to procure.

Note particularly, the refiners' prices, quoted by us on the following four excellent lines.

"Old Homestead" — An excellent grade of oil, being several points higher in quality, than is required for Government test. A grade which has been sold extensively throughout the West, in recent years at a much higher price. F.O.B. Winnipeg, Per gal. 19c. F.O.B. Regina, Per gal. 23c. F.O.B. Saskatoon, Per gal. 24c. F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton, Per gal. 26c.

"Reliance Brand" — This brand is one grade higher than Old Homestead, and is guaranteed to give a nice white light. F.O.B. Winnipeg, Per gal. 21c. F.O.B. Regina, Per gal. 25c. F.O.B. Saskatoon, Per gal. 26c. F.O.B. Calgary and Edmonton, Per gal. 28c.

"Excelsior Brand" — A still higher grade, which will give longer and steadier light that possible to obtain from 75 per cent. of the oil sold. Price F.O.B. Winnipeg, Per gal. 23c. F.O.B. Regina, Per gal. 25c. F.O.B. Saskatoon, Per gal. 28c. F.O.B. Calgary and Edmonton, Per gal. 30c.

"Burnbright Brand" — Is the most perfect Coal Oil ever put on the market, a quality which is seldom distributed to Country towns. This oil gives a white steady light, burns longer than the ordinary oils, and will not smoke the chimney. The price at which you can have this oil, delivered to your own town, will be found much less than you usually pay on a much inferior grade. F.O.B. Winnipeg, Per gal. 25c. F.O.B. Regina, Per gal. 30c. F.O.B. Saskatoon, Per gal. 31c. F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton, Per gal. 33c. All oils are put up only in 45 gal. barrels, no less quantity being sold at these prices.

We make an extra charge of 80c. for the barrel, which may be "returned" to us, when we will allow the same price, but as these barrels are solid Oak, many of our customers prefer to use them for private purposes. Barrel tap supplied free.

Order your Coal Oil now, and avoid paying the retailer's price.

To those who might consider 45 gals. of Coal Oil too much for their own private consumption, we might suggest, that last season, a great many of our customers, taking advantage of our low prices, bought a 45 gal. barrel, and retailed it to two or three of their neighbors, to whom they sold it at a less price than was charged in their own town, as well as making a profit for themselves.

Butter

We are at present paying

25c.
per lb.

MUNRO'S

DIRECT TO YOU
GROCERS

PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Eggs

We are at present paying

25c.
per doz.

